The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

Circulation 1,500.

No. 936 – Fourth Year. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 12 "
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Dec. 1, 1864.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Managers.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing goods and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favour of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Santo Cómitan, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON;
and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Triton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £ 00 000 in new life assurances for 1862; and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 90 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1861 shews that all the property of the Co. amounting to £315 070 is real and substantial property; the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. GREEN and Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £300,000. The claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
83 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X J

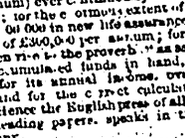
The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83

DIRECTORS.

Señor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique O. Ross, Vice-President.
" Felix Llavallol.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.



Rams—Rams—Rams.

The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hands a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, etc. and is confident that each in its class will compete with anything in the province.

In the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimen of the pure blood, besides crossings from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.

In the "Negretti" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as likewise the "Negretts" drawn from the "fine Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.

In addition to the above he wishes to draw especial attention to his selected Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negretts Rex," and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining size and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities unanimously looked for by all experienced sheep-farmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.

He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.

PATRICK BOOKEY.

Santa Catalina, July 1, 1864.

N.B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Morono fifteen from Lujan and eight from Cañuelas; or application can also be made at 60 Piedad, or 268 Bolivar. 3 m j 22

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:
DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 19. o10n

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, GIVEN ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law

Capital subscribed up to June 30th 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 37 000 "

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 150 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
" Bernabé Campo, Vice President.
" Antonio Marco del Pont.
" Jacobo Parafiti.
" Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilcke.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres receive, on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (1 floor).

Dr. [illegible] Bouse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 20 "A LA 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved Instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the utmost improved galvanism, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Monte video, May 8, 1-64.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO,

Established in 1855,

205—*MAYPU*—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m o27

GERMAN BURMEISTER.

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70
BUENOS AIRES.
78. xj14

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director—Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N.B.—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital.

16 x j5

Just Received,

Ex 'Annie Bragington' and 'Galileo,' a fresh supply of
Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Extra Stout,
and
Roe's Irish Malt Whiskey.
Wholesale and retail at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents.
47 j10,x

Removal.

The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No 89 Calle Potosi to No. 50 in same street nearly in front. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favour him with their orders.

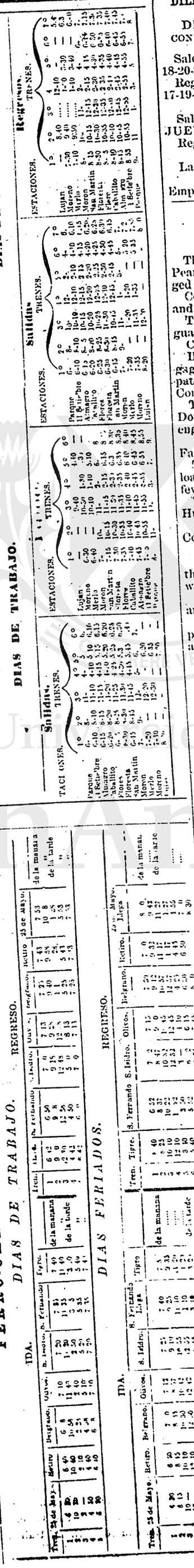
JOHN UNDERWOOD.
130, 2m d & w f 24

WELLS BRODHAUS & Co.

Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.



FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO,

DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA

CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO

PARA LOBOS

Saldrá los dias — 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 18-20-22-24-26-28-30.

Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15 17-19-21-23-25-27-29

Para 25 de Mayo

Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.

Regresa del 25 .... "los DOMIGOS.

Para el Saladillo

Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo.

Agencia Rivadavia, 189.

Empresarios, SABORIDA B GARCIA

SHIPPING LIST

OF

TAY AND UPTON.

FOR NEW YORK.

The new National bark Juan F. Pearson, has most of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co.

The A.I. British ship Chas. J Baker guaranteed to be despatched this month

Consignees, Messrs. Barth & Folck.

British barque Frank has large engagements and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Drysdale & Co.

The first class British barque Prima Donna, has a large portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs and Co.

The first class Swedish brig Hulda is loading rapidly and has still room for a few hides.

The first class British brig Nellie Hunt, has room for hides and bales.

Consignees, Messrs. E. H. Folmar & Co.

FOR BOSTON:

The new National barque Enrique: the bulk of her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co.

For further particulars of freight or passage by the above vessels please apply to the Consignees or to

TAY & UPTON,
Ship Brokers,
39—Reconquista—39.
62..1m 112

SHIPPING LIST

OF

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR HAVRE.

The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 3|3 L. I. I., 360 tons, Burigon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, & Co

French ship 'Fenelon,' 3|3 I.I., 1081 tons, Goussiaume, master.

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau.

The French ship 'St. Pierre' A.I., 775, Demalamare, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J Llavallol and Sons.

French ship Racine,' A.I., 467 tons, Grenier, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Bisson,' A.I. 355 tons, Ferret, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann and Co.

The French brig 'Splendide,' A.I. 189 tons, L. Buché, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Lengnick Scharff and Co.

The French brig 'Anna' A.I., 191 Goulven, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Chawst & Pillot

MARSEILLES.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyriess, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Esperance,' A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallett.

French ship 'Alfreda,' A.I., 356 tons, Merentie, master.

Consignees, H. Peltrer & Co.

French ship 'Theresa' A.I., 321 tons, Aignesvives, master.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The French ship 'Ernestine,' A.I., 277 tons, Hiriart, master.

Consignees, Sallano and Etchebarne,

The French ship 'Arnaud,' A.I., 377 tons, Nadeau, master.

Consignees, G. C. Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP

Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A.I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie.

Consignees, Messrs. Wm. Bertran.

Italian barque 'Sole,' A.I., 450 tons, G. B. Dodero, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Susini and Graza.

The Italian ship 'Mariana Maggio' A.I. 369 tons, Maggio, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio

ORDERS.

Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdorp, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarnaud and Co.

For particulars please apply to
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
o20 1m 47—Calle Cangallo—47.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,

The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO,

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia,

The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES

The Steamer MERCEDES,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo	8 pats
Martin Garcia	4 "
Higueritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Gualeguaychu	9 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepcion	10 "
Paysandu	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.

Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.

Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.

NOTE—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.

The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1½ per cent.; gold, 1¼ per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.

Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO

Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,

Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

Montevideo	8 pats. of 10 rls.
Concordia & Salto	16 "

Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 8 do.

For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.

Gold ¼ p C. Silver ½ C.

For further information, apply at the Agency office of

ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

Letchford's Wax Vestas.

LETCHFORD & CO

Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas; and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this branch of manufacture, they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering WAX Matches should be particular in requesting Letchford's "make," as others are often substituted.

A COLTS-LANE, BETHNAL-GREEN LONDON.

BURROW'S GLASSES.

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD OR 4th & 8th.

Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Binocular at double the price.

Larger Size and Power, £6 6s. (Sling Case); Smaller, £3 13s 6d.

In Aluminium, Incredibly light, 12 and 14 Guineas.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES,

As used at the National Rifle Association Meeting, 4, 5, 6, and 9 Guineas each.

Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring Telescopes,

Best quality, 4, 4, and 6 Guineas each.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Athenæum—"The Malvern Glass must be valuable to any man."

Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for field-sking, yachtsmen, and sporting."

Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."

Army and Navy Gazette—"One of the best."

Volunteer Service Gazette—"Beautifully finished Binoculars."

Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should address—

Address—W. & J. BURROW, Malvern, England.

CAUTION—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the quality of any Glasses that are not their own make unless purchased direct from them or their authorised agents.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

THE ONLY PURE PURGATIVES.

Purgation in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Spleen and Kidney Complaints, in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Bilious Fever, and other maligant Fevers, is the only sure means of cure. But to accomplish this end it is necessary that purgatives that will expel the faeces and diseased humors from the system, without producing weakness, irritation, straining, tenesmus, or piles, be used. All others are hurtful and will never cure the patient. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only pure purgative pills in use. One to six boxes will perfect a cure—not only relieve, but cure. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
j51m JOHN BEST & BROS.

American Dentist.

Dr N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, and to have the same in the mouth, so nerve will be given of the assured superiority. Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least pain.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & URBIDGES'
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London,

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 300 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, to any part of the world, upon application.

As the latest fluctuations of the market are noted. This List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

COTTON GINS.

BURGESS & KEY

Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

The Report states that the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of cleaning a greater quantity of Cotton than any of the other Gins or different systems.

The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from the information received from India, Italy, Guiana, Smyrna, Australia, &c. &c. In many of the largest Ginning Establishments, which adopted these Gins, and in one case twenty-two of them are in use, one cwt. of Cotton per hour."

The capacity of the Gins varies from 25 to 200 lbs. of clean Cotton per hour, according to the size.

Burgess & Key's Steam English Horse Powers, Wagon, Pumps for Irrigation &c. &c., are specially adapted to cotton growing countries.

BURGESS & KEY,
95, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
Where Gins can be seen at Work.

A PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE PUBLISHERS.
Sep-1 W. Jun.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

GEORGE CURLING & Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London,

Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Shopkeepers to their Old Established House, as being the best for the Manufacture of

DRUGS, FINE CHEMICALS, QUININE,
PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Other Drugs Bottled.

CAPSULES OF COPAIBA, CUBEBS, CASTOR Oil, Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Preparations.

LOZENGES CONFECTIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES.

Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Books, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch.

Prices Current forwarded Post Free upon application.

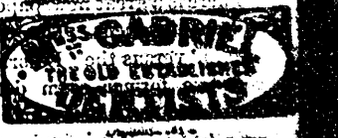
Parties Indisposed to correspond with strangers are requested to do so through their Orders are placed in the hands of

GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

OSTEO GIDON

PATENT MARGUERITE.

Messrs. GABRIELS Invention for supplying Artificial Teeth, which gives flexible gums, entirely clean with the use of hygiene, silver, or to tallic fastenings, especially adapted for severe climates.



City Establishment—56, Ludgate Hill (4 doors from Belsize Bridge).

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Manchester: 31, Mosley Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe by particularly stating the condition of their mouths, and inclosure of this Guinea, will receive by return of post, with instructions for use, an impression of the gums, with which to take an improvement of the model of their Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIC Stopping will preserve decayed teeth for many years, and arrest further decay. Price 10s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping front teeth, 10s. 6d. per bottle. Patent Mineral Succedaneum for stopping decayed teeth, 21s. per bottle. Mineral Succedaneum Powder for the gums, 2s. 6d. per box; and the Guinea Brush, 10s. 6d.; post free, with full and explicit instructions.

Consultations Free. Hours 10 to 5.

Parties residing at a distance can have their Teeth Extracted, Filled, or Set, by sending a Guinea and stating their case.

Subscription to the "Standard"
$.00 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." CICERO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

SANITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

It is the decided opinion of every medical man in town that if sewers are not laid down and waterworks established, Buenos Ayres will in a few years be visited by some frightful plague. A medical gentleman of many years' standing has recently called our attention to the fact that the water retailed by the cartmen through the streets is but a decoction of filth, and during these months almost the very essence of strychnine. Our informant states that, besides being the receptacle for every filth in the city, the river is now the grave for all the poisoned dogs.

For the last three years we have been agitating this matter, but the great increase of mortality this summer in Buenos Ayres has compelled us to again take the matter up. The Municipality of Buenos Ayres may be said to be extinct, owing to the resignation of four-fifths of its members: the consequence is that now we have no longer to contend with the dog-in-the-manger policy of these tax-spenders.

It is a melancholy fact, that Rio Janeiro, which was once one of the healthiest places on the face of the globe, has, through municipal negligence, become one of the greatest plague-spots of the day. Buenos Ayres is fast running the same road. We are all so monstrously busy that we have no time to look after even our health. If Buenos Ayres were a nigger city it could not be filthier than at present. No censure is too great, no words too hard, for those infatuated men, who, holding the power, lack both the ability and talent to supply the city with sewers or the citizens with water.

In all civilized countries, and towns boasting as many as *ten thousand* inhabitants, the chief Municipal care is water-supply and sewers. In fact, we understand a Municipality not so much a body of tax-collectors and 'jobbers' as a board of Public Health. In B. Ayres we look in vain for any Municipal measure or commission for the sanatory protection of the city.

The pen instinctively revolts at the horrible task of enumerating foul meat, poisoned dogs, filthy river water, fetid cesspools, sinks, water-closets, and decayed animal and vegetable matter, which are ripening under a tropical sun into so many sources of fever, plague, and pestilence at present creeping, with insidious steps through our streets, and carrying off a stray victim, before bursting with all its terrible virulence upon the city.

The Angel of Death has already spread his wings over the capital of Chile, the hospitals are crowded, and a plague of small pox decimates the population. We do not wish to become Job's comforter by predicting so terrible a calamity, but if the fate of Rio Janeyro and Santiago do not soon overtake Buenos Ayres, we shall be more fortunate than can be reasonably expected or more favored by Providence than our neighbors.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GREAT NEWSPAPER FIGHTING.

ADVENSE EXPATIATED.

There is a great newspaper war going on here at present. The 'Tribuna' and 'Siglo,' versus the 'Reforma Pacifica. The two former seem determined to put down the latter, which is branded with the title of "defender of the Blancos." Nevertheless, the 'Reforma' enjoys an immense circulation, and as it is owned by a foreigner, the new government does not like to meddle with it. A little Italian paper, called 'Italiano,' has come out with [illegible] on Galvo, who is at present [illegible] but the subject hardly [illegible] foreigners.

A new evening paper has been just started, called 'El Pueblo.' The greatest grievance of the day is the extortions of the cab-drivers. So many fashionables arrive now from Buenos Ayres, that the coachmen have raised their fares 50 per cent. The new President, with a keen eye to the wants and wishes of the people, has ordered the Gefe Politico to draw up a schedule of charges, which he is occupied doing; indeed, there is scarcely a harder worked man in Montevideo. For the last few days he has been busy in getting ready a balloon, which he left off the other night amidst the shouts of an admiring multitude: the crowd in the plaza on this occasion was such, that there was hardly standing room for the 'vigilantes.'

The presentation of the flag by the Oriental matrons, your readers will probably have heard about. It is said here that this flag was worked by some young ladies in Buenos Ayres (names not to be mentioned) on the day after General Flores put off in a small boat from the gas-house. Flores is so exhausted with these never-ending demonstrations, that the poor man could not attend, so the ladies were presented to the Ministers, many of whom seemed greatly captivated with the winning smiles of the fair matrons. Mr. Ellauri (O'Lowry) made another splendid speech on the occasion, and the ceremony then terminated. The flag is rather a fine one, but not so large as that celebrated one, in the folds of which the redoubtable Palomeque folded himself when leaving Salto.

Fire-crackers are going up in the market, and if the fun continues, it would be rather a good speck for some Buenos Ayrean merchant to send us a cargo.

Mrs. General Flores arrived on Sunday from Buenos Ayres with her family. She does not stop at the Government-house, as some persons expected, but has gone out to Sr. Canstatt's beautiful quinta. It is said here that this lady formerly lived in the very house in Barracas where the 'Standard' editors now reside.

The subscription for a house for the sister of ex-President Vilalba is progressing rapidly, and all are subscribing most liberally, particularly the English houses of business. There is every probability that the subscription will amount to a sum sufficient to purchase a splendid mansion for the young lady.

Ex-President Aguirre, it would seem, is doomed either to live on board, or put up on Rat Island. Several friends have been using their influence with Flores to allow him to return, but Flores is inexorable, and it is generally believed that the ex-President will be obliged to depart for Southampton, or very possibly to the land of his ancestors, the M'Aguires.

The Triton is expected to-morrow from Buenos Ayres, with the Admiral on board. He will make Montevideo his head-quarters, and reside at Mr. Hughes's quinta.

A German gentleman, well-known in Buenos Ayres, is expected to arrive out in the packet. He went to Europe to arrange a loan for the Aguirre Government, and now will probably give the money to Flores, who, apropos, is not so badly off as Porteños think, as the merchants of this city have offered to make a loan of a million of patacons, which, as yet, he has not accepted or declined.

Business is by no means as brisk as is represented, the market is well stocked with almost every article, and the only important sales are—

900 barrels white sugar, 2.70 cts.
175 do., 3d class, 2.40.
100 do. brown, do. 2.00.
55 boxes oil (tins) 3.20.
350 tons coal from Liverpool, 7.
30 sacks coffee, 14.40 per quintal.
80 bordalesas wine (esprit) at 20.80.
12 pipes caña, 78.40.

There have been some small sales of wool at previous quotations, but nothing of any importance.

The Saintonge mails for Europe close here on the 15th inst.

REVISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

The 21st No. of this invaluable monthly was given round yesterday, and is up to its usual standard of merit and interest.

Observations on the Defence of Buenos Ayres, written by General Alvear. This refers to an expedition from Cadiz under Gen. Morillo for the reconquest of Buenos Ayres, the forces being 18,000 men and a powerful fleet. The year is not mentioned, nor have we heard what became of the expedition which was probably after the fall of Joseph Bonaparte. In recounting the means of defence, Alvear states the army of the line at 10,000 men, and the militia at 9,000, which forces were judged sufficient to resist any invasion.

Naval campaigns of Independence contain some stirring episodes of the interval preceding the command of Admiral Brown, who subsequently gained a naval *prestige* for this country that was destined not to survive the Nelson of the River Plate.

The Frontiers and the Indians [concluded] by Dr. Quesada comprise 33 pages, giving a full account of Rosas' grand expedition in 1834, which resulted in 1845 Indians killed, 380 warriors and 1642 women and children taken prisoners, 409 Christians rescued from captivity, and a booty of 8,053 head of cattle. In 1840 the Indians renewed their depredations near Azul, and at this place a treaty was finally signed in 1856, the caciques Catriel and Cachul being recognised respectively as General and Colonel in the Argentine army. General Pannero estimates the fighting men of the tribes as follows: Ranqueles 1,500, Pampas 2,000, Chilians 1,000 Araucanians 800, Mendozans 700—total 6,000 men. The writer clearly demonstrates that the only way to settle the vexed question of the Indians is to domesticate them, which the missionaries prove to be a comparatively easy task.

Miranda and Hamilton is the title of an historical paper on the intrigues for South American Independence: it seems the N. American Government, of which Hamilton was a leading member, co-operated with Mr. Pitt, the English premier, towards the emancipation of this continent. General Miranda was a native of Caracas and one of the first who planned the revolt against Spain: he was for some time a favorite of the voluptuous Empress Catharine, and afterwards, in 1790, removed to London.

The discovery of the River Plate (an essay of the Literary Circle of Chile) gives Juan Diaz de Solis as the first explorer, although Sir W. Parish claims this merit for the Anglo-Venetian, Sebastian Cabot. Solis left port Lepe (Spain) on Oct. 8th, 1515 (having been appointed King's Pilot as successor to Americo Vespucci): on entering the River Plate his sailors were surprised to find such a quantity of fresh water, and called it Mar Dulce. He left his fleet near the coast of Uruguay and proceeded in one vessel as high as Martin Garcia: here incautiously landing with 8 men, he was set on by the savages, and the whole party murdered.

Carnival in Lima is a vivid picture of the foolish season in Peru, when the same strange practice of throwing egg shells full of water prevails as in Buenos Ayres, except that in Lima they sometimes use brandy instead of water.

A souvenir by Dr. Miguel Cané is a short romance tastefully written. Sor Camacho contributes an amusing paper called 'the cork-man'. The panegyric on Bilbao is taken from the columns of the 'Pueblo.'

La Perricholi is the history of a famous actress who maintained the ascendency at Lima, as courtezan under several successive vice-roys, and at last ended her days in the Carmelite Convent, in the practice of the most fervent penance and charity to the poor.

This interesting volume concludes with a review of Morta's almanac and Dr. Quesada's antiquities of Buenos Ayres.

THE PALLIERE ALBUM.

"The Saladero"—This disgusting branch of River Plate business is faithfully depicted in the large slaughter-house before us. From the top of a high corral a gaucho flings the unerring lasso,' picking out a cow which is at once despatched and dragged off on a truck to the butchers, who in a few minutes convert the animal into grease, jerked beef, and hide. The white gulls hovering about the scene, and the peons carrying off skulls and bones in wheel-barrows, are among the accessories of the picture.

"Interior of a Rancho"—This domestic scene is laid at Salta, in the upper provinces. A woman reclines on a rude bed, her husband sitting at the foot, and an infant suspended overhead on a sheepskin fashioned into a hammock. A jar of water stands in the corner, and the gable-end is quite open, the wall breast-high being composed of wattles. The evening sun-beams shining through relieve the squalid look of the gaucho's home, and the expression on the man's face bespeaks content in the midst of poverty.

"Holy Week in the Cathedral"—The interior of the metropolitan church of Buenos Ayres presents a splendid spectacle in Holy Week. We are at once transported from the wild pampas and untutored habits of the gauchos to a dazzling array of beauty and fashion almost rivalling a European capital, and the grand solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church, as practised in Spain or Italy. The Cathedral of Buenos Ayres may rank among the finest churches in Christendom, and its lofty aisles never look to greater advantage than during the imposing rites of 'Semana Santa.'

"The Ramada (Entre Rios)"—This is taken by moonlight on the bleak prairies, which present a view as level and unbroken as the sea, except in the foreground where stands the Ramada, which we can hardly call a habitation. Four posts support a few branches intended for a roof, but thrown on carelessly, as if by accident, leaving the four sides and most of the roof exposed to the winds and rains of Heaven. At one corner sits a woman, on the ground, conversing to a gaucho, who has just dismounted. It would be difficult to fancy this a home for any human creatures, did we not know that sheep-farmers (often polished Europeans) have sometimes to pass months in the open camp, with no other covering than a hide supported on poles.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Chief of Police of Gualeguaychu has come up to Buenos Ayres to purchase trees for the plaza of that town. It appears the absorbing topic in Entre Rios is the new plaza in Gualeguaychu, which several of the leading Gualeguaychuans are getting up: over $300 has been already subscribed, so we doubt not the horticultural messenger will be in sufficient funds to purchase all the plants at present on sale in Mackern's old book store. Gualeguaychu is showing great signs of improvement: new brick houses are going up in almost every street, and old ranchos are being pulled down. A fire occurred the other day, and a man named Parilla got nearly broiled to death; he was sleeping in the 'rancho,' and not even the shouts of the neighbors could wake him up.

Our Spanish colleague, the 'Imparcial Espanol,' has been temporarily suspended. The editor informs us he will again come before the public on the 15th inst. It is a strange, yet significant fact, that, with the exception of the 'Standard,' all the foreign papers in Buenos Ayres have died out.

From an Entre Rios paper we gather that the ladies played carnival with a 'divisa' round their neck, that is to say, a blue ribbon with "Down with the Empire" printed on it. Those ladies formed in procession and went round the town, to the great disgust of all the friends of Brazil.

The Flying Fish, we are happy to learn, is not so hopelessly stuck as imagined; we believe she has been already got off. She ought to make another trial trip and run round the Brazilian fleet, to show the Porteños what a flying fish really is.

Last week the quiet, peaceable inhabitants of Fray Bentos got a great alarm, owing to some fellows coming into the town and circulating the report that Muños was at hand. Sentries were posted on the tops of the houses, and half the male population mustered in the plaza all armed to the teeth. After keeping guard all night, and no Muñoz appearing, the heroic civilians retired to the bosom of their families.

Mr. Barton, the well-known English apothecary, has handed over to the Chief of Police two thousand dollars for the hospitals, being the amount paid him as compensation by the fellows who so villainously attacked his house during carnival. This does not include $2700, being fine of $100 each also levied by the Gefe, for the disorder caused by the 27 Italians.

The 'Buenos Ayres' is a new paper, started by the once distinguished Custom-house broker, Mr. Anacleto Ferrer. We salute it cordially. If it has as many subscribers as it has agents, it must prove successful: the leading article is a Demosthenic attack on the Custom house. God help poor Bilbao de la Vieja, if Ferrer brings his editorial genius to bear on him. Mr Ferrer deserves every praise for attacking the Custom-house abuse.

The Justice of the Peace who is charged with killing the neighbour's cattle, and driving off their mares to feed the Indians, has sent into the Government one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, being the amount of fines collected by him. Verily, Mar Chiquita is the most extraordinary spot in the Republic. Such an enormous amount to be collected, in the shape of fines, proves two things: first, that the Justice of the Peace in that district must be the sharpest customer in the country; and, secondly, that the people in that partido must be the most abandoned set of card-players in the River Plate, for it would appear that the majority of the fines imposed were for card playing. But it seems to us that the Justice of the Peace has acted illegally in paying into the Government-house these fines, unless there is no such thing as a Municipality in Mar Chiquita. As yet no answer has been given to the petition of the neighbors against this judge. With such very heavy remittances, in the shape of fines, it will be extremely difficult to prove that he is not an excellent "juez."

The well-known Montevidean firm of M. Petit and Co., we perceive, has ceased to exist, and Eugene Courras and Co. are its successors; and the firm of Petit and Courras, of Bordeaux, has been changed to that of M. Petit and Co.: the same partners that formed the old firms compose the new ones.

The drought, we perceive, is extending to the upper provinces. The 'Cosmopolita' of Rosario gives a most lamentable description of the state of the camps in Santa Fé. At last, however, there is an appearance of the weather changing.

General Urquiza is expected from Entre-Rios next week: it is supposed the object of visit is to confer with President Mitre.

The 'Zonda' of San Juan gives three new mines "denounced" by Major Rickard, and two by Mr. Klappenback. At this rate all the mines will shortly fall to these two subscribers of the 'Standard.'

Under date 6th inst. The National Government rescinds the Lavarello concession for navigating the Rio Vermejo, ten months having elapsed without a second voyage. The concession is now offered for competition by any steamer of over 100 tons burthen.

It is remarkable that the ladies' deputation to present a flag to General Flores was composed of two Montevidean ladies married to Englishmen: Mrs. Hood [wife of our Con. General at Hayti] and Mrs. Pfeil wife to the 'River-Plate Mail' correspondent.

The Indians invading Mendoza sacked the Arenas and Gonzalez estancia, stripping the owners naked. They encamped in large force at Mosmota, and prepared to attack the town Villa Paz on Feb. 11th. The inhabitants gave themselves for lost.

The steamer Pavon has been at last got off. The Espigador came to her assistance, and after a 'long pull, and a strong pull,' ultimately pulled her off.

Mr. Wheelwright arrived yesterday from Rosario. We welcome him back to Buenos Ayres, and congratulate him on the success of his railway.

Another Brazilian gunboat, the Paranaense, arrived in port yesterday. The Brazilian fleet in Buenos Ayres is now quite formidable.

THE LAST OF THE BLANCOS.

SURRENDER OF APARICIO.

CIVIL WAR AT AN END.

The steamer from Montevideo yesterday morning brought us the grateful news that the last of the opposing chiefs had given in his adhesion to Flores. An officer named Aroyo sent a despatch to the Government notifying the President of Aparicio having come to his camp and he and his men thrown down their arms. General Caballo has gone to meet Munoz and disarm his men. We felicitate the new Government on this speedy termination of what threatened to be a sanguinary guerrilla warfare, and hope that President Flores will, by his conduct and equitable administration of the laws, teach his countrymen to forget the difference between 'Blanco' and 'Colorado,' regarding them all as Orientals. May the peace which has now been restored to the Banda Oriental be durable, and may it henceforth be the boast of Orientals that the 'de jure' rebel has proved himself the 'de facto' regenerator of his country.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE FLOR DEL PLATA.

Messr. Editors,

Gentlemen,

If you can spare a small space in your valuable paper "The Standard" for the following notes relative to the above mentioned association you will much oblige—

yours respectfully
A VISITOR.

The 2nd inst being the anniversary of the Odd Fellows Lodge "Flor del Plata" established in 1863 and the first and only one yet founded in the Argentine Confederation, the members met to commemorate the event by treating themselves to one of the most abundant and pleasant dinners that I have witnessed for many years not only on account of the savoury viands but also for the humour and good feeling that prevailed during the whole entertainment.

At 6 o'clock P. M. Mr. Cobby, N. G. took the Chair and the members being seated, besides a few favoured visitors the signal was given for a general attack and a powerful struggle continued for almost two hours when finally the besieged party surrendered at discretion and was completely taken in amidst a number of amusing jokes, merry sayings, and hearty laughter.

The battle field being cleared of the wounded of the vanquished party th Chairman stood up and stated in a brief but eloquent speech: Gentlemen you are all well aware we have met on this happy occasion for the purpose of celebrating the second anniversary of the Odd Fellows Lodge Flor del Plata: nothing can give me more pleasure than to see so many of the members of the society present, and there cannot be a stronger proof of the heart-felt interest of each in the welfare of this Lodge than so complete an attendance of its members this evening. I need not enter into a detailed history of our young society: suffice it to say, that it has grown in strength and numbers beyond our expectations, and I am glad to see so much willingness on the part of my brother members to stimulate others to join so beneficial an institution.

The chairman then requested Mr. Brinksworth the secretary to read a short outline of the antecedents and progress of the Lodge from commencement which was immediately complied with and in a distinct manner gave a full account of the origin and progress of the institution and proved beyond a doubt the immense benefits resulting to each member from the united efforts of the body.

Mr. Kitchen treasurer begged to say a few words, and in a very lucid speech gave many instances where entire families in the hours of misfortune were benefited by the societies of Odd Fellows and felt assured that their infant society would not be found wanting in generosity when called upon to act. He was perfectly convinced that the Lodge "Flor del Plata" in a very short time would be one of the most flourishing societies in the Argentine Confederation.

He concluded by proposing the health of President Mitre and added that the first duty at all jovial boards is to toast in a bumper the health of the authorities of the country of our adoption. The health of President Mitre the Governor and other Authorities was responded to with loud cheers.

Mr. Goode Grand Master arose and said we have laboured with anxious solicitude to establish this Lodge on a sound basis. At the request of my brother members I have communicated with the secretary of the district to which our Lodge belongs in England, T. B. Morley Esq. and last week received satisfactory replies to various matters connected with the Lodge. Our

reports and balance sheets are quite satisfactory and he also recomends us to apply to the Board of Directors for power to become a district. He states he was satisfied that the application would be granted and that would not only place us in immediate communication with the board of Directors but would give us the power at any future time to open another or other Lodges in this Confederation in the English or any other language. The time is not far distant when I hope we shall see ourselves elevated to the full extent of our ambition. It all depends upon our own exertions. We have been so much encouraged from the home department, and with such a large experience and the just and equitable manner in which the laws are made and upheld, I feel convinced we shall, in a very short time equal in number any like society established in Buenos Ayres.

The V. G., Mr. Downing, then read a lengthy and explanatory document setting forth the utility of Odd-fellowship. and said that many persons were under the impression that a great deal o mystery was attached to such societies but that was an error, there is nothing mythical in them, their real object is to make provision for members in case of sickness or death, and for their families in case of need. In many parts of his speech he was very amusing, and showed, *a la* Franklin, that money was of a prolific nature He stated that a considerable amount of funds, considering our short existence was deposited in one of our city banks, and as a natural consequence increased in size every day, which is a sterling proof of its being a good member (loud laughter.)

The musical part of the company sung some very pleasing songs, and in particular a juvenile visitor imitate to perfection, in a recitation, the characteristics of the sons of Erin when in an excited state [great merriment.]

At twelve o'clock the party broke up, and all seemed delighted, and no less was their visitor.

GENERAL WEBB AND THE COTOPAXI.

The Cotopaxi, an American merchant steamer chartered at New York to convey a cargo of coals to the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, duly cleared at the custoinhouse of that city and arrived at Rio Janeiro where the captain, anxious to promote the interest of the owners, was induced to consent to sell his vessel to the Brazilian Government.

After consultation with the American Minister the price was fixed at four hundred and fifty contos of reis and a power of attorney was drawn out in blank.

The Minister at once negociated the affair with the Minister of Marine and the sale was, as he believed, completed but the captain afterwards refused to transfer the vessel which of course was deeply mortifying to the Diplomat who persists in the sale on the faith of the instructions and powers delivered to him and, finding the negociations frustrated by this refusal, in retaliation withholds the ship's papers from the captain, thus preventing the vessel from proceeding to sea, under the pretext that the coal on board was for the Spanish Government who are at war with Peru. The Minister of the United-States also demanded the assistance of the Chief of Police to take possession of the steamer, which assistance was very properly refused to him: still Mr. Webb requires from the Brazilian Goverment their censure of this refusal though aware from the first that this official could not interfere in such a case and was not bound to act as bailiff on the mere demand of the Minister of the United-States. Mr. Webb must surely know that his action is despotic and illegal, and we are happy to find that the United-States Consul, who is the official agent for all American shipping and whose judgment is therefore of importance, avoids any resposibility in this affair.

We cannot see what authority General Webb has to act as broker when the laws of the United-States strictly prohibit their ministers and consuls from acting as, *factors, brokers or merchants*. We also cannot see why General Webb detains the vessel without instructions from his Government and without even an intimation that Peru and Spain are yet at war. If the authorities at New-York considered the vessel to have contraband of war on board they should not have cleared her and so obligo General Webb to act the detective in a neutral port 5,000 miles away. The coals are now discharging but the captain protests against the acts of his minister which will subject his owners to a fine of 60,000 dollars for the non-fulfilment of the charter.

We really think the Government of the United-States should restrain their representatives at foreign courts from acting in such a despotic manner, as Mr. Webb is not the only one who has exercised a too zealous fiscalization over the commerce of their country.

Anglo-Brazilian Times.

ANNUAL WOOL SALES.

Peruvian and alpaca—The imports of Sheep's Wools from the West Coast of South America show a very considerable increase. *Peruvian* has been in very good request, and after some fluctuation prices range rather higher than at this time last year. *Lima* Wools have participated both in the good demand and enhanced value. *Alpaca*: We have received this year about 10,000 ballots less than in 1863, in which year, however, the imports were unusually large.

The demand has not been very active, and for some months towards the end of the year we have not had a single sale to report; latterly, however, several transactions have again taken place, and the value of the article is rather higher than last year, prime Alpaca now commanding from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

East India and Persian—Continue to be sent almost exclusively to this port, and have, as usual been brought forward for sale by auction at the following five series :

From the 27th January to the 3d February, with 15,766 Bales.

From the 3d May to the 7th May. with 10,603 Bales.

From the 28th July to the 30th July, with, 8,727 Bales.

From the 8th Sept. to the 16th Sept., with 17,436 Bales.

From the 16th Nov. to the 24th Nov., with 16,926 Bales.

In all 69,458 Bales, against 60,835 Bales in 1863,

At the first series prices receded slightly from former rates, but at the two following showed a considerable advance, which, however, was more than lost at the September series the joint effect of the monetary crisis and general depression of trade. During the November sales, aided by returning confidence with cheaper money, prices again rallied a little, and may now be quoted about as high as a twelvemonth ago. French buyers have also this year taken a considerable quantity of the best East India as well as *Persian;* the latter, however, not being so well got up as in former years, have in consequence rather suffered in price. The quantity of Persian and bastard Persian has been about the same as last year.

The fresh arrivals for our next January series amount at present to about 12,500 bales.

Russia—The demand for *Donskoi* has continued very good, and at the Public Sales here in August some first-class lots brought as much as 14½d. net per lb. Since then, however, owing to the general depression referred to before, prices have undergone a slight reduction.

Egyptian and Mediterranean Wools.—Have retained about their former value; really good *Egyptian* has, however, been generally held rather above what buyers were disposed to pay, and the business done has consequently been somewhat restricted. *Turkey, Smyrna* and *Syrian* have more or less shared in the fluctuations of other kinds.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It is again asserted that the Government seriously contemplate taking some action under the Railway Act of 1844, which empowers them, on certain terms, to buy up more or less of the railway property in the country. A Select Committe will, in all probability, investigate the question next session; but it is competent to the Treasury, under the Act mentioned, to effect purchases at the proper time without resorting to fresh powers from the Legislature. As, however the requisite three months' notice cannot be given to any company until the 25th of October next; it follows that no purchase of railway property by the State can be effected until the 25th of January 1866. The London and Northwestern on the whole year 1863 paid 5¼ per cent. Assuming that it pays; as some persons ventured to hope, a dividend at the rate of 7 per annum for the half year now ended the total dividends for the whole year 1864 would be 6¾ per cent.; while if the dividend for the year 1865 be 6½ per cent., there would be 18 per cent, in three years, or an average of 6 per cent. Applying the condition of 25 years' purchase, the price to the Crown of London and North western stock in January, 1866, would be 150.—*Daily News.*

PASSENGERS PER KEPLER.

For Rio—Dr. Pennell. For Lisbon—Mr. Barton. For Liverpool—Mr. Barrow, Masters Mackern, Mr. E. Darbyshire, and several second-class passengers.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 8.

Paper price of ounces, 41 84.

First price of patacons	26 15
Second	26 20
Third	26 15

Cash sales, 55,044.

TIME SALES.

For Saturday	29,136	26 20
31st	54,000	26 30

138,000 on long dates, from 26 15 to 26 80.

Total sales, 276,180.

1000 National Bonds at 30 deliv. 1st April.

2800 Bolivianos, 21⅛.

The specie market took a turn to day, and assumed an unexpected firmness. The 'bulls' made a great effort to run the market up, but notwithstanding all their exertions, towards two o'clock the price receded five centessimos.

The National Bonds are looking much firmer, owing to the few at present on the market, but a large number are shortly expected to be sent to the Bolsa by the Governor of Salta, which will try the market.

PRODUCE SALES

300 cowhides, dry	$95
500 do camp	87
1000 ar fine wool	103
800 do do	98
300 do do mestiza, fine	85

✠

A solemn Office and Mass will be celebrated on next Wednesday the 15th inst. at ten o'clock a.m., in the Church of San Miguel (St. Michael) for the repose of the soul of the late Reverend Michael Aloysius Connolly, Irish Chaplain of Chasconus.

COLON THEATRE

OPERA ITALIANA.

Está abierto el primer abono de quince funciones, desde el jueves 9 del corriente hasta el domingo 12 inclusive, en el escritorio del teatro, de las doce á las cinco de la tarde.

Los señores abonados á la última temporada lírica serán preferidos en sus localidades dando aviso hasta el dia 11.

Los abonados á la presente temporada serán preferidos en sus aposentadurías en la siguiente temporada de las **Fiestas Mayas.**

En la boletería del teatro se reciben encargos para el abono.

La primera funcion de la presente temporada será

EL MIERCOLES 15 DEL CORRIENTE.

Con la ópera—

[illegible]

Nómina de los artistas de la Opera Italiana en el Teatro Colon para la Tomporada Lírica de 1865.

Primera dama —Señora Carolina Briol de Nicolai. *Otra primera dama*—Señora Marieta Mollo. *Primera dama contralto*—Sta. Rosina Mariotti. *Primeros tenores*, Sr. A. Pozzolini, Sr. Luis Lelmi. *Primeros baritonos*, S. A. M. Celestino, Sr. Luis Walter. *Primer bajo*, Sr. J. C. Nerini. *Segunda dama*, Sra. M. Valesi *Segundo tenor*, Sr. A. Chiodini. *Segundo bajo*, Sr. Vincenzo Scarabelli. CORÓS DE AMBOS SEXOS. *Maestro y director de orquesta*, Sr. Federico Nicolai. *Maestro de los coros* Sr. A. Piazzini. *Pintor escenógrafo*, Sr. V. Pittaluga. MAESTROS SASTRES; *para los hombres*, Sr Vincenzo Scaravelli; *para las señoras*, Sra. Carlotta Garbarino. *Maquinista y arreglista*, Sr. A. Garbadiao. *Guarda ropa*, Sr. G. B. Recagno.

Las óperas nuevas que se darán en este año serán elegidas entre las siguientes:

Mozart, *D. Giovani;* **Petrella**, *Assedio di Leida, Contessa d'Amalfi;* **Pacini**, *Carmelita, Medea;* **Peri**, *Victtore Pisani;* **Rossini**, *Moisés, Guillermo Tell;* **Verdi**, *Corsaro, Forza del Destino;* **Halevi**, *Juive;* **Aubert** *Muta di Portici, Naidée;* **Meyerbeer**, *Roberto el Diablo, Profeta, Hugonotes;* **Flotow**, *Naida, Alessandro Stradella;* **Gounot**, *Fausto;* **Pedrotti**, *Fiorina.*

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Cabin passengers only.

A few cabin passengers may be accommodated in the National barque Rivadavia, she is well-known as at River Plate clipper, and has an experienced commander apply D. E. Gowland 88 calle San Martin. 35..3p m8.

For Colonia.

The Argentine Schooner 'Pepe' leaves Buenos Ayres every Monday and Thursday, and Colonia on Wednesday and Saturday: for further particulars apply Paseo Julio 50. .37..9p m8.

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The first class fast sailing British barque 'Carlotta,' Wilkins, master, is ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch for balance of freight. Please apply to the consignees, Messrs Zimmermann Fairs & Co. or to Tay and Upton, Ship-broker, 39 Reconquista. 51..15p m9

AUCTION SALE

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST,

At the Estancia known as Caravallos, in St. Vicent's district, close to the Galpone's Chicos, to liquidate a partnership.

On Monday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock, the Sale will begin for the highest bid, of all the stock, lands, and household furniture of the said Estancia, as follows :—

First, two flocks, with 2,500 sheep, fine meztisa, three carts, a quantity of pine tirantilles and tables, 1200 bunches of roofing paja, 2 large windows with iren complete, 1 large gateway for a coach-house, a quantity of bricks and lime, water pipes, 2 large awnings, 1 economical kitchen, &c., &c.

The estancia comprises five azotea rooms, with wooden floors, 3 thatched rooms or ranchos, 1 large galpone, with 2 little rooms above, a stable for 6 horses, corrals for sheep and cattle, and a 'noria,' 200 squares of land, with rich parterres, enclosing a garden of 4 squares, wired, and ditched fence, with all sorts of fine fruits, and ornamental trees and alfalfa fields.

N.B. Saturday and Sunday being holydays, parties interested can go out previously to inspect the establishment. Good accommodations can be offered.

The Sale will take place on Monday, after a *dejeune champetre.*

REMATE.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa calle Potosí núm. 70.

De 23 carneros padres y 15 ovejas de la raza Negretti, recien desembarcadas de la barca hamburguesa 'Ellen Dyer' á la consignacion de los Sres. Jorge Rick y Ca.

El Viérnes 10 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado :

23 carneros padres y 15 ovejas de la raza Negretti y de la afamada cabaña de 'Falckenhagen' Condado de Feckenburgs. Estos animales merecen inspeccionarse, pues no solo como tipo sino como finos y puros de sangre, son una especialidad entre los que últimamente se han introducido. A verlos para juzgarlos. Potosí núm. 70.

26..x m 5.

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa calle Potosí núm. 70

De muebles y calzado.

El Jueves 9 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los artículos siguientes:

1 piano aleman perpendicular de Jacaranda flamante y de exelentes voces, un sofá fino de damasco oscuro, una mesa de comedor de 18 cubiertos, dos sillas de caoba y guindo asiento de esterilla, una mesa del centro con piedra mármol, 6 catres de fierro, una marquesa con colchones, un labatorio francés, dos mesitas de luz, una percha, una cama de caoba, 12 cetres á la crimea, 1 armario 3 escritorios grandes de oficina; porcelana, cristales y otros útiles de uda casa de familia; un baul botines de becerro, 114 pares zapatos surtido, 37 pares botas cocidas, 2 sillones asiento de esterilla de brazos, varios colchones de lana y de paja, 2 colchones de viaje, y otra porcion de artículos que estarán á la vista el dia del remate. 30..x m5

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A young Englishman, who speaks Spanish, and has a practical knowledge of the drapery business, wants a situation in the above capacity. Apply 'Draper,' at the office of the 'Standard.' 48..3p. m8

Wanted.

A respectable young man who understands the caring, &c. of horses wants a situation in town as groom or assistant coachman. Best references given if required Apply O O O 'Standard' office. 54..3p m9

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Competent to teach a young lady French and English. Apply at calle Potosi 93. 55..3p m. 9

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A good plain English cook for a small family. Also two comfortable rooms to let with use of kitchen and aljibe. Please apply to calle Reconquista No. 196. 33..3p m9

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A young man of good experience offers himself in the above capacity. Apply at 108 Bolivar. 18..6p m4

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A lady is desirous to obtain a situation as governess in a family where they speak Spanish or French. Her course of Instruction comprises English in its several branches (use of globes included) Drawing, Painting, Music, and French, and has no objection to take charge of children's wardrobe.

Apply Governess, 'Standard' office 45..6p m9

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A man-servant who will make himself generally useful, at the English Seminary, Barracas, Also, to be let some very fine rooms with stables and coach house if required, on the same premises. 40..3p m8.

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A Housemaid : calle de la Victoria No. 85. 45..3p m8.

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A young man lately arrived in this country is desirous to obtain a situation as assistant salesman in a wholesale or retail Store, has a knowledge of Book-keeping. First-class refrences can be given, address A. R. Standard office. 24 6p m. 4

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A young man of active business habits seeks a situation in the above capacity unexceptional references can be given. Address K. Y. "Standard" office. 23..6p m 4.

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A complete set of Joiners Tools, benches &c. at a reasonable price. Apply between the hours from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 7 at Calle Talcahuano No. 97. 32..3p m9

Henry Hipkins and Henry Cox.

The above named are requested to call at or send their addresses to the British Consulate in this city, or any person who can give information of their whereabouts.

FRANK PARISH, Consul
36..3p m8.

Notice.

Required immediately a gentleman of talent and capacity to take charge of the 'Standard' office in Montevideo. It is unnecessary to remark that none need apply save those who thoroughly understand Spanish, and are slightly acquainted with the politics of the day, and leading men in the country: the situation is highly remunerative and to a young man of talent and energy is seldom met with in these countries. 47..6p m9

Lecciones Familiares.

De Ingles y Español á domicilio; ocurrase á Daniel Chapman, Calle del Perú, 102 (altos.) Hay unos pocos articulos de curiosidades del Paraguay y Bolivia, á precios moderados Marzo 8 1865 53.. 3p m 9

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WILLIAM DAWS (Junior.)

Wanted an apprentice. Apply 196 Calle de la Reconquista. 34..3p m9

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In the partido Ensenada, about 1500 fine mestiza Sheep with a contract of a piece of camp paid for 4 years, of 12 by 10, the whole will be sold cheap as the owner is returning home, for further particulars apply the 63, calle Mexico, 3p d. w. 2p m.

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Hay á venta varias cantidades de consideracion reconocidas por el tratado hecho con la España, en fracciones de 10 mil ps. fts. arriba, 22 p.% de valor, calle Bolivar núm. 116. En la misma se reciben á réditos 6 mil ps. fts. al 2 p.% mensual con garantía de deuda de la espresada, aforada al 10 p.% de valor. 41..3p m. 8

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Hay á venta en todas direcciones y á todos precios, desde 2,500 pesos m|c. hasta el de 600 mil. Entre ellas hay algunas de urgente venta por estar hipotecadas y estar vencidas, que se venderán por precios ínfimos. Ocúrras Bolivar núm. 42. 42..3p m. 8

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Se toman á réditos 500 onzas de oro por 6 meses, al 1½ p.% al mes, con garantia de bienes raices valor de 600 mil pesos m|c., ó en su defecto 200 mil $ m|c. al 1½ p.% Tambien se recibe moneda á premio con garantia de cupones de la deuda estrangera abonando el 2 p.% mensual. Ocúrrase calle Bolivar núm. 42. 43..3p m. 8

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A este precio se vende la vara de terreno de un solar de 30 varas de frente con 70 de fondo, situado á dos cuadras del mercado 11 de Setiembre al Oeste, en una de las principales entradas de la campaña. Se llama la atencion á los que quisiesen emplear su moneda de un modo seguro y lucrativo, calle Bolivar 42. 44..3p m. 8

For Sale.

In calle Balcarce 305, a small house, between calle Estados Unidos and Europa with 3 rooms, cook-house, well under the corredor, and water closets. Apply at the house. 66..1m f14

To Let.

The quinta Balcarce, Barracas de Buen Orden, for further information apply at No. 80 calle de Corrientes. 147..8p f26

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Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Monchiquita and Azul: price from $600 to $1,000 m|c yearly per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 120 Calle Florida. 12, dx

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$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for $200.

Each half dozen $30.

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Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.

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4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims :

1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association,
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3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.
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So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparcieux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of :

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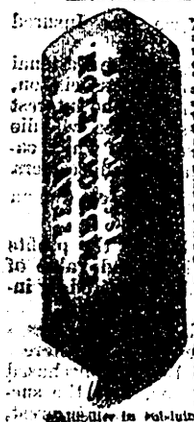

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A.S.—This steamer runs in combination with the steamer Mercedes which takes passengers for Mercedes from the Boca del Rio Negro.

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Belfast Hams,
Belfast Bacon,
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Cork Batter, 1st. Brand.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, and 68 Piedad.
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N. B.—Camporders will be attended to with the greatst possible care.

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The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all the dangerous properties
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 150, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round pasted boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (all in boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date

The Bank of Mauá and Co is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers

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SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

UNRESERVED SALE

Of the extensive Stock of the English Drapery Establishment,

61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastler beg respectfully to announce to their friends and the public that they intend to with draw from the business at the termination of the *Winter Season* in the meantime the entire Stock will be offered

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Thus affording to their friends and the public a rare opportunity for purchasing Superior Goods at reduced prices and from a Stock not excelled in

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND VARIETY.

FOR THE

AUTUMN AND WINTER DISPLAY,

Quantities of the most Fashionable Goods will be received direct, the successive arrival of which will be duly announced in the 'Standard.'

Mr. and Mrs. Hastler take advantage of this opportunity to express their best thanks for the support they have received since the opening of the Establishment in 1861, and they respectfully solicit for their successor, Mr. Thomas Holms a continuance of these favors so liberally bestowed upon themseves, which Mr. Holms will endeavour to merit by an untiring attention to the wants of his customers. Mr. Holms has made arrangements for monthly supply of the most fashionable and useful description of goods.

61—CORRIENTES—61.

80..3m f16

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd " .....£25.
3rd " .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd " .....£45.
3rd " .....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The "Paraguay" will sail from this port on the 16th inst.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

To English Travellers

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

Just Received

Ladies' Balmoral Petticoats Grey Sheeting, Flannels, extra fine Quilts, fine white Calico, and a large assortment of Goods, which are offered at moderate prices.

25 & 26—DEFENSA—25 & 27
ALEX. FULTON & CO.
115, 15p, f 21

To Let.

A furnished room for a single gentleman in No. 230 calle Venezuela.

15..5p m4

English Grocery Establishment.
GEORGE BAKER,
Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.

A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand. Camp Orders punctually attended to.

90..1m f17

INCIADORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.

For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanuera, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.

Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo; and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo.

Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865.
17..j18,1m HENRY DOWSE.

To Shipmasters and Others.
On sale at the French Bazaar,
44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44
Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use.
Mess and Dining Rooms supplied.
All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.
155 FIXED PRICES d28,x

Notice.

We beg leave to notify to the mercantile community that we have opened a house in this city under the style of Heyworth & Co., as General Commission Merchants, and that the business will be carried on *pro. tem.* by Mr. Balman, at No. 85 Calle Reconquista.

HEYWORTH, PEARCE & BALMAN,
of Liverpool.
B. Ayres, Jan. 11, 1865.
142..x j22

GUALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.
'ERA.'

This steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES.

Cabin.	Pats	Steerage.	Pats.
Higueritas	6	Higueritas	3
Fray Bentos	8	Fray Bentos	4
Gualeguaychú	9	Gualeguaychú	4½
Roman	10	Roman	5
Concepcion	10	Concepcion	5
Paysandú	12	Paysandú	6
Concordia	16	Concordia	8
Salto	16	Salto	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

The National Steamer
"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and for San Nicolas and immediate Ports every Saturday, in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

The trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at half past 10 a.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigre. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tickets for the Steamer. Passengers Luggage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.

FARES.

Cabin.		Steerage.	
S. Nicolas	$12	S. Nicolas	$6
Obligado	$12	Obligado	$6
L. Hermanas	$12	Las Hermanas	$6
Zarate	$4	Zarate	$2½
Baradero	$6	Baradero	$4
San Pedro	$8	San Pedro	$4
Campana	$4	Campana	$3

This steamer will leave San Nicolas every Monday at 10 a.m. and San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the train at at 7.53 every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Parcels received in the Agency, Calle Cuyo No. 1.

Cure your Sheep.

Pure Spirite of Tar, or the only cure for scab in sheep for sale in 1, 2, and 5 Gallon Tins at

TORRES & BARTON'S.
Defensa, Nos. 65, 67, 69.

THE ONLY CURE FOR FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

And a certain destructor for maggots.
In all class of animals.

Let the sheep infected with this disease in the feet be put into a dry place, after remaining an hour, take a brush and cleanse the dirt from between the claws then shaking the bottle well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and anoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand dry for an hour; if properly applied, one application is generally sufficient.

To destroy maggots it may be used in the same manner but sometimes requires to be applied three times; it also cures all sort of ulcers arising from them, and may be applied to any cut to prevent the flies from forming maggots.

Experience has proved it to be the best preventive that can be applied after castrating stallions and one application of this liquid may save a valuable animal.

Prepared and sold only at S. Bishop, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, No. 65, 67, 69 calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres.

125, 1m. f 22

NOTICE.

All Goods delivered free at the Railway Stations here and forwarded direct to any station between Town and Mercedes, on receipt of orders.

THOMAS FALLON,
Hibernian House,
64, 66 & 68 PIEDAD.
Feb. 15, 1865.
89, 1m d & w f15

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has splendid accommodation for horses; anyone going to town can leave their horses with all confidence.

JOSE CRUZ SEIN,
Villa Luxan, Standard Agent.
N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand.
47..1p d 2p w f10

To be Let.

Comfortably furnished Bedrooms in the Residence of an English Family.
159—Calle 25 Mayo—159.
19..6 p m 4.

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN. and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufactures) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER.

Notice to Sheep-farmers.

To be sold by the cut a flock of 1500 or 2000 fine mestiza sheep. For particulars apply to Mr. John Murphy, estancia Flor de Uncalita, partido de Salto, where the Sheep can be seen and terms known. 56..f12 1m

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HIBERNIAN HOUSE
64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,
(between San Martin and Reconquista.)
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
A large and well assorted stock of
GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
T. FALLON
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING, 25th March, 1865
FIRST RACE, 12 Noon.

Light Weight Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 125 lb.

SECOND RACE, 12½, p.m.

Amateur Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Half round. Weight, 145 lb.

THIRD RACE, 1½ p.m.

Challenge Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Once and half round. Weight 140 lb.

FOURTH RACE, 3 p.m.

Trial Stakes—For all horses never having run at any public meeting. Entry, Six Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 145 lb.

FIFTH RACE, 3¾ p.m.

Criterion Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Four Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, for age 3 years, 120 lb., 4 ears 135, 5 years and aged 145.

SIXTH RACE, 4½ p.m.

Champion Stakes—For all horses. Entry Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Two rounds. Weight, 140 lbs.

SEVENTH RACE, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes—For beaten horses of the day. Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Two Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Catch weights.

Mares—Allowed 5 lb.

Winners, running the same distance, to carry extra weights, viz.:

Half-bred horses for once, 5lb: more than once, 8lb.

Native horses for once, 3lb: more than once 5lb.

Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty.

Riders admitted on the terms of programme, 1st November, 1864.

Entries, to be made on the 13th of March, and Forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th of March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Horses may be run with or without plates.

English Jockey Costume to be strictly observed.

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Speech of the Emperor.

MESSIEURS SENATORS; MESSIEURS DEPUTIES,—At the time of our last meeting together, I hoped to see the difficulties which threatened the repose of Europe removed by a Congress. It has been otherwise. I regret it; for the gravest often serves questions without solving them; and the only basis of a durable peace is the satisfaction given by the agreement of the sovereigns with the true interests of the people. In the presence of the conflict which arose on the borders of the Baltic, my Government, divided between its sympathies for Denmark and its goodwill for Germany, observed the strictest neutrality. Called, in a conference, to give its opinion, it confined itself to enforcing the principle of nationalities, and the right of populations to be consulted as to their lot. Our language, conformably with the reserved attitude which we intended to preserve, has been friendly and moderate towards both parties. In the South of Europe the action of France has been exerted more resolutely. I have wished to render possible the solution of a difficult problem. The Convention of September 15, freed from passionate interpretations, consecrates two great principles, the establishment of the new kingdom of Italy, and the independence of the Holy See. The provisional and precarious state which aroused so much alarm is about to disappear. It is not the case now of the scattered members of the Italian country seeking to connect themselves with feeble ties to a little state situated at the foot of the Alps; it is a great country which has risen above local prejudices, and, despising unreflecting excitement, transports boldly into the heart of the peninsula its capital, and places it in the midst of the Appennines as in an impregnable citadel. By this act of patriotism Italy constitutes itself definitively, and reconciles itself at the same time with catholicity. It engages to respect the independence of the Holy See, to protect the frontiers of the Roman States, and thus permits us to withdraw our troops. The pontifical territory, efficaciously guaranteed, finds itself placed under the safeguard of a treaty which solemnly binds together the two governments. The convention is not, then, a weapon of war, but a work of peace and conciliation. In Mexico the new throne is consolidating itself, the country is becoming peaceful, its immense resources are developing themselves—a happy result of the valour of our soldiers, of the good sense of the Mexican population, of the intelligence and energy of the sovereign. In Japan our fleet, united to that of England, Holland, and the United States, has given a new proof of what it can accomplish.

Let us give ourselves without anxiety to the works of peace. The interval between the sittings is employed in seeking the means of increasing the moral and material well-being of the people, and every useful and true idea is sure of being received by me and adopted by you. Let us examine, then, together the fit measures for increasing the prosperity of the empire. Religion and public instruction are the objects of my constant care. All forms of worship enjoy an equal liberty. The catholic clergy exercises even outside its ministry a legitimate influence. By the law of instruction it concurs in the education of the young; by the electoral law it can enter the public councils; by the constitution it sits in the Senate. But the more we surround it with consideration and deference the more we expect from it that it will respect the fundamental laws of the State. It is my duty to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which no sovereign of France since St. Louis has ever abandoned. The development of public instruction merits your solicitude. In the country of universal suffrage every citizen ought to know how to read and write. A bill will be presented to you to spread more and more primary instruction.

I endeavour every year to diminish the burdens which have hindered in France for a long time the free expansion of individual initiative. By the law upon coalitions voted last year, those who work as those who employ, have learned to settle their differences without reckoning upon the intervention of the Government, powerless to regulate the variable connection between supply and demand. At present fresh projects will have the object of leaving greater liberty to commercial associations, and freeing the Administration from a responsibility always illusory. I have it at heart to destroy all the obstacles which opposed the creation of societies destined to ameliorate the condition of the working classes. In promising the establishment of these societies, without abandoning the guarantee for public security, we shall facilitate a useful experiment. The Council of State has studied with care a law which tends to give greater power to the municipal and general councils. The Communes and Departments will thus be called themselves to treat of their own affairs, which decided upon the spot will be more promptly settled. This reform will complete the total dispositions taken to simplify or suppress the minute rules which uselessly complicated the wheels of the Administration.

Commercial liberty, inaugurated by the treaty with England, has been extended to our relations with Germany and the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The same principles should naturally be applied to the industry of maritime carriage. A law is being prepared to establish upon the sea the competition which alone stimulates progress. Finally, the rapid completion of our railways, of our canals, of our roads, is the necessary complement of the ameliorations begun. This year we shall accomplish a part of our task by stimulating particular enterprises, or by setting apart for public works the resources of the State, without compromising the good economy of our finances, and without having recourse to credit. The facility of communications in the interior, as well as with the exterior, sets in motion the exchanges, stimulates industry, and prevents the too great scarcity, as well as the too great abundance, of products; the effects of which are injurious, in truth, to both consumer and producer. The more our mercantile marine is extended, the more that transportation becomes easy, the less complaint there will be of those abrupt changes in the price of articles of the first necessity. It is thus that we shall be able to dissipate the partial depression which affects agriculture. Some attribute that momentary suffering to the suppression of the sliding scale. They forget that in 1851, when a low price existed, the price of cereals was more considerable, and that even this year the exportations of wheat much exceed the importations. It is, on the contrary, thanks to a liberal legislation, thanks to the impulsion given to all the elements of national riches, that our external commerce, which in 1851 was two milliards 614 millions of francs, mounts up to-day to the prodigious figure of more than seven milliards.

In another order of ideas new laws will be proposed to you, which will have for their object to augment the guarantees of individual liberty. The first authorises the temporary setting at liberty, with or without caution, even in a criminal matter. It diminishes the rigours of preventive detention. The second suppresses personal imprisonment in civil and commercial matters—an innovation, however, which is only the re-appearance of a very ancient principle. From the earliest centuries of Rome it was decided that the fortune, and not the body of the debtor, should answer for the debt.

Let us continue, then, to follow the path marked out. Abroad, let us live at peace with the different Powers, and only make the voice of France heard for law and justice. At home, let us protect religious ideas without giving up aught of the rights of the civil power; let us spread instruction among all classes of society; let us simplify, without destroying, our admirable administrative system; let us give to the Commune and Department a more independent life; let us raise up individual initiative and the spirit of association; in a word, let us elevate the mind and the body of the nation.

But while making ourselves the ardent promoters of useful reforms, let us maintain with firmness the basis of the Constitution; let us oppose the exaggerated tendencies of those who provoke changes with the sole object of sapping what we have founded. Utopia is to well-being what illusion is to truth; and progress is not only the realisation of a theory more or less ingenious, but the application of the results of experience, consecrated by time and accepted by public opinion.

A Message from the Sea.—There has just been picked up on Filey Sands a sealed bottle, which, on being broken, was found to contain a small piece of paper, evidently torn out of a pocket-book, upon which was written, in lead pencil, the following:—"Loss of the ship Mary Ann, of Linn; she is going down; all pumps choked; no chance of saving our lives; crew, nine in all. Captain C. W. Wind; mate, R. Frost. £27; M. 33; wind blowing SES." There is no date upon the paper.

Death of Admiral the Hon. Henry Murray.—At his residence in the Albany, expired the other day, the Hon. Henry Anthony Murray, youngest son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore, by Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. The gallant admiral entered the navy in 1823, and, after passing his examination, obtained his first commission, in 1831, from which date to 1834 he served in the Revenge—Captain, the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay—off Lisbon, and in the Endymion, 50, Captain Sir Samuel Roberts. In his next vessel, the Tyne, 28, Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, he was employed for three years in the Mediterranean. His next appointment was in 1838, as senior lieutenant to the Modeste, on the home station. He acquired commander's rank in the same year, and from December, 1840, until paid off in the spring of 1843, he served in that capacity again in the Mediterranean, on board the Wasp, a small 16-gun vessel. In November following he was advanced to the rank of captain, and was appointed a rear-admiral on the reserved list in 1862. The deceased was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael of Monk.

GETTING UP A BANK.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the case of Baron de Thierry and another v. Lord Fermoy and another, was tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.

The plaintiffs, Baron de Thierry and John Orrell Lever, sued the defendants, Lord Fermoy and James Lyster O'Beirne, for the breach of an agreement, dated April 22, 1863. The plaintiffs had obtained from the Austrian Government a preliminary concession for the establishment of a joint-stock bank at Vienna, with limited liability; and by the agreement in question they undertook to transfer their rights to the defendants, and also the definitive concession when it was granted, for the sum of £30,000—half to be paid in cash and half in shares of the intended bank. On the part of the plaintiffs it was alleged that all the necessary conditions had been performed, and that they were therefore entitled to recover under the agreement. The defendants pleaded a denial of the agreement having been made; that a definitive concession was not duly obtained by the plaintiffs; that the bank was not formed, nor the shares allotted within the meaning of the agreement; that it was essentially an Austrian contract, and would consequently depend upon the laws in force in the empire of Austria, and that under those laws it would be void as being against public policy; and that the agreement had been rescinded by the mutual consent of the plaintiffs and defendants.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Kingdon were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Lush, Q.C., Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Garth for the defendants.

From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that the action was brought to recover £30,000 nominally, but £20,000 in reality, and interest thereon from 21st December, 1863, and the further sum of £1,800 for expenses incurred in carrying out the agreement made between the parties, and obtaining the necessary concessions from the Austrian Government for establishing a joint-stock bank on the limited liability principle. Baron de Thierry was a gentleman of considerable distinction, and was at one time a Minister of the Austrian Empire; and on his retiring from the public service of his country in 1861, he received the thanks of the Emperor, and the highest pension which could be granted to a public servant in Austria. Mr. John Orrell Lever, the other plaintiff, was well known as M.P. for Galway, and an active promoter of the Galway line of packets. Mr. Lever, having become acquainted with Baron de Thierry, was desirous of establishing the English banking system in Austria, as it appeared that there were only seven banks with their branches, in the country. Numerous communications on the subject passed between Mr. Lever and the Austrian Government, through Baron de Thierry, and on the 8th December, 1862, the Austrian Government granted a preliminary concession to the Baron and Mr. Lever, authorising them to take steps for the formation of a bank, on condition that proof should be given that the necessary means would be forthcoming for the establishment of the bank at Vienna, and that the draft of the statutes or articles of association should be framed according to the laws of the Austrian Empire. In order to provide the necessary capital, Mr. Lever put himself in communication with the defendant, Lord Fermoy, M.P. for Marylebone, and at that time chairman of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank; and eventually it was determined that Lord Fermoy should go to Vienna and see the authorities, both on behalf of himself and of those with whom he was acting. Mr. Lever advanced £200 to defray his lordship's expenses. Subsequently a correspondence took place between Lord Fermoy and Mr. O'Beirne, the other defendant, on the one side, and Mr. Lever, the Baron de Thierry, and the Austrian Government on the other. In a letter to the Austrian Finance minister, Lord Fermoy requested to be informed whether the final concession would be made with as little delay as possible. He sent a copy of this letter to Baron de Thierry. The Finance Minister replied that the Austrian Government would grant every facility with regard to the projected bank, and the statutes were afterwards prepared and approved of by Lord Fermoy, and in February, 1863, they were submitted to the consideration of the Austrian Government. The principal establishment was to be in Vienna, and it was arranged that the manager of it should receive £1,000 per annum, and Lord Fermoy, as chairman of the English bank, was to have £800 per annum. The two defendants signed the preliminary agreement for the purchase of the concession, though it was evident that they were backed by certain capitalists, for at a later period the names of Messrs. Masterman and Co., and Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., appeared in the negotiations. The arrangement entered into by the defendants was that they would pay the plaintiffs £1,800 expenses, and a further sum of £30,000, half in cash and half in shares, on the assignment to the plaintiffs of the definitive concession, and within thirty days after the allotment of the shares of the bank. It was likewise arranged that out of the £30,000 Lord Fermoy and Mr. O'Beirne were to have £10,000, in consideration of the assistance they had given in procuring the capitalists to carry out the undertaking. The next step was to lay before the Austrian Government a document called "Proof of Means," which was accordingly done. It was signed by four of the partners in Messrs. Masterman and Co.'s bank; the brokers, Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill; Messrs. Kelson, Tritton, and Co.; Mr. Wm. Bent; Messrs. Martin and Robinson; and Messrs. Robertson, Fleming, and Co. There could be no doubt that O'Beirne was acting on behalf of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Company, and that they had introduced the matter to Messrs. Masterman and Co. The plaintiffs were authorised to take the necessary steps for securing the capital, &c.; and a prospectus was published on the 4th or 5th of May; and by the 9th of that month no less a sum than £1,600,000 was subscribed; and by the 11th, the whole capital required, £2,000,000, was subscribed. After much negotiation the definitive concession was granted on 2nd September, the conditions being that the names of the capitalists should be declared within six weeks, and that the bank should be opened at Vienna within three months, though the period was afterwards enlarged to six months. A definite prospectus was issued, with the names of the directors, and an allotment of shares was made; but as the bank was not opened within the specified time, the Austrian Government withdrew the concession, and the Anglo-Austrian Bank was established in its stead, and had commenced business on the very premises in Vienna which were originally intended for this bank. The plaintiffs contended that all the conditions of the agreement had been fulfilled on their part, and that they were therefore entitled to recover the sum claimed.

Baron de Thierry was then examined, and a large mass of letters and other documentary evidence was put in on the part of the plaintiffs.

At the close of the plaintiffs' case,

The Lord Chief Justice inquired of Mr. Hawkins whether the evidence on behalf of the defendants would materially alter the facts of the case as they had been stated to the Court.

Mr. Hawkins replied in the negative.

It was then arranged, by consent of both parties, that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed, and that the points of law raised should be submitted to the Court on a special case—the Court being empowered to reduce the damages to £20,000 in case the legal points should be decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

ADDRESS OF THE NOBILITY OF MOSCOW TO THE CZAR.

The following address to the Czar has just been voted by the nobility of the province of Moscow by a majority of 270 to 37 votes. A commission of four members, headed by Count Orloff Davidoff, Grand Master of Ceremonies at the Imperial Court, has been named to present it, but it is thought that his Majesty will decline to receive them:—

Most Gracious Sire,—The nobility of Moscow cannot at their present meeting refrain from expressing to your Majesty their feelings of deep devotion and gratitude for your Majesty's wise initiations invariably directed towards the welfare of our country. We are ready, Sire, to co-operate with you, by word and by deed, in the difficult but glorious path which you have chosen. We are convinced, Sire, that you will not halt in that path, and that you will proceed in it, leaning on your faithful nobility and on the whole Russian nation. The strength of our country lies in its friendly unity and integrity. By gathering your hitherto divided Russia into a single body, by welding it firmly together, and replacing the separate rights of some of its parts by general rights for all, you will eliminate for ever all possibility of revolt and civil war.

The new rural institutions which your Majesty has called into life are destined, when fully developed, to make durable the glory and strength of Russia.

Complete therefore, Sire, the edifice of the State of which you have laid the foundation, by convoking a general assembly of men, elected by the whole of Russia, for the discussion of requirements common to the Empire. Command your faithful nobility, with the same object, to elect the best men from amid their ranks. The nobility have always been firm supporters of the Russian throne. Without being considered in the service of the State, without enjoying the rewards connected with it, fulfilling their duty without remuneration, to the advantage of the country and general order, those men will, by their position, be called upon to guard the moral and political principles on which the State reposes, and which are so inestimable to the people and so indispensable to the real well being. By that means, Sire, you will ascertain the wants of our country in their true light; you will restore confidence in the Executive; you will attain a strict observance of the law by all and each, and its applicability to the requirements of the country. The truth will reach your throne unimpeded, enemies at home and abroad will be silenced, when the people, in the persons of their representatives, shall with love surround the throne, and which constantly that no treason approach it from any quarter.

Most gracious Sire! The nobility of Moscow appear before your Majesty at the call of their sacred duty, as faithful subjects having only the advantage of the State in view.

We speak, Sire, in the full conviction that our words correspond with your own policy and with the spirit of your great reforms.

THE CONFERENCE AT FORT MONROE.

The New York *Times* gives the following particulars of the recent conference at Fort Monroe, which have appeared to be derived from official sources.

After President Lincoln and Mr. Seward returned to Washington a cabinet meeting was summoned, and the following leading points of the conference submitted.

Mr. Seward on his arrival at Fort Monroe invited the Commissioners to an interview. The commissioners informed Mr. Seward in reply of their desire to proceed to Washington to discuss the question of peace with the President. Mr. Seward said that the President desired that the interview should take place at Fort Monroe, and was coming there for that purpose. The Commissioners pressed for leave to visit Washington, alleging that the Confederate Government only consented to send them in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they could have a personal interview with President Lincoln. Lincoln's arrival was afterwards announced; whereupon he and Mr. Seward had an interview with the Commissioners on board a Federal vessel. The interview was friendly and good-tempered throughout. Lincoln principally conducted the conversation on the Federal side, and Mr. Hunter on the Confederate, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part in it. The Commissioners spoke solely and exclusively on the part of the Confederate Government, and declared at the outset and throughout the conference their entire lack of authority to make, receive, or consider any proposition looking to an end of the war, except on the basis of the recognition of the independence of the Confederates as a preliminary condition. Lincoln presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the liberal and considerate modification of whatever in the existing legislation or action of the Federal Government might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests or wounding to the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this constitutionally as resting on their own convictions and wishes, but as a condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions concerning peace. President Lincoln informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question. The United States could stop the war and arrest the movement of the armies even temporarily upon the condition precedent that the national authority be recognised and obeyed over the whole United States territory.

This point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without the recognition of that authority the war must continue. All the conversation came back and turned upon this irreconcilable difficulty. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and the attempt at negotiation was therefore an utter failure. Upon separating it was distinctly understood, and explicitly stated, that the action and attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place. The Cabinet received these explanations as satisfactory and complete. The feeling was unanimous that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defence of the integrity of the Union.

MAKING IRON BY MACHINERY.

An Important Discovery.

We extract the following from the *Times*:—The old tale of the power of labour combinations injudiciously exorcised giving rise to mechanical inventions, by which much manual labour is set aside and capitalists are freed from unreasonable demands, is being again illustrated. For years past the various ironmasters of the kingdom have been writhing under what they have termed "the tyranny of the puddlers." These are a class of operatives whose labour has hitherto been conceived indispensable to the production of finished iron. Determining to free themselves from the species of operative despotism which these men, by their powerful national union, have been lately exercising, the great Dowleis Iron Company have for some time past been making a series of important experiments, which will have the effect of knocking off the galling shackles described, at the same time that they solve the one problem of the trade—viz., how to convert pig into finished iron altogether by machinery. A few months ago they purchased the patent for a rotary furnace obtained in 1853 by Mr. Bernard P. Walker, a cut-nail manufacturer of Wolverhampton, and the engineer of the company, Mr. Menelaus, has been experimenting with it until, after making certain alterations in its shape and attendant apparatus, he has pronounced the method a success, and his company, equally convinced, have authorised the laying down of considerable works expressly for the making of iron by this process. The discovery was to be brought before the scientific world at the annual meeting last week of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in Birmingham, at which Mr. Menelaus had arranged to read a paper "On Machine Puddling." The entry of this subject on the notice paper calling the meeting drew together ironmasters from Scotland and Wales, and other somewhat remote districts, but the time allowed for the reading of papers was consumed in the discussion on the first paper on the list, which related to metrical measurement. Mr. Menelaus, therefore, simply remarked that he had satisfied himself on the merits of the rotary furnace; and, as the best substitute for his paper, would there give an invitation to all the members of the institute to be present a month from that day at the opening of the new works, when they might judge of its value by a personal inspection of its working. The manager of the Dowlais Company was present, with the engineer, to support this invitation, and introduced the inventor of the furnace to other members of the institute in terms which revealed the existence of unbounded gratification that he had been the means of conferring a boon upon that branch of our national history which embraces the iron trade, for which it had long been sighing. Ready to illustrate the paper, there were lying in the institute-room an immense "bloom" of iron, looking like a huge egg, and weighing 5cwt., showing the state of the iron as delivered by the furnace, and specimens of iron in a finished state made from similar blooms. They were subjected to a close scrutiny by members of the institute, and were pronounced to be of much superior workmanship to that usually produced by puddling by manual labour. Eight furnaces, capable of making sixty tons each per week, are being erected in the new works, and by their operation iron will not only be puddled much better, but at considerably less cost than on the old principle. The rotary furnace will prove an addition to the national wealth, and if the paper describing it had been read it would have occasioned as much interest to be awakened as resulted from Mr. Bessemer's celebrated paper at Cheltenham. Too much importance cannot be attached to the discovery, which being made known on the eve of an aggregate meeting of all the ironmasters of England, called together to determine upon a universal lock-out of puddlers, becomes doubly significant.

THE CASE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The case of the Queen v. Rumble, involving the question of illegal foreign enlistment, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench the greater part of last week. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., at the close of Friday's proceedings, opened the case for the defence. He proceeded to show that Mr. Rumble had nothing to do with the Confederate or Federal service. The evidence did not prove that he knew the ship was in the Confederate service as a man-of-war. He did not know it until he arrived at Calais—the time when every one else knew it; and the reason of his going to Calais was, because several tradesmen in Sheerness, on whose behalf he (Mr. Rumble) was to a some extent responsible, had not been paid. With respect to the arrangements with the men, Mr. Rumble, being well known to the men, was applied to, and he recommended them to Captain Ramsay. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, said they were not to be led away by such witnesses as had been before them—treated with drink, as they had been, for a twelvemonth since—but to reject such evidence, and not to stamp Mr. Rumble, who had served her Majesty for the last twenty years, and was entitled to a pension, with having been engaged in any way with the enlistment for the American service, but show the American Government and the world that they would return a verdict which would do honour to an English jury. The learned counsel having concluded his address, the Court adjourned, and on Saturday morning the case was resumed, and evidence for the defence was heard; and the Solicitor-General having replied on the part of the Crown, the Chief Justice summed up. The jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the defendant.

After the case was concluded the jury applied for an additional remuneration, as they had been engaged four days on the trial. The Solicitor-General agreed to allow them four guineas each.

Memorial to the late John Fowler.—A public meeting was held last week, at St. James's Hall, to appoint a committee for raising funds for a suitable memorial to the late John Fowler, to whose untiring zeal in application of steam-power to the cultivation of the soil, the agricultural world is said to be greatly indebted. Lord Faversham was in the chair, and a committee (including the names of Lord Portman and Lord Faversham) for carrying the object into effect was agreed to. By another resolution the memorial will take the form of a charitable institution, to be called "The Fowler Benevolent Institution," for the relief of those injured by machinery, preference being given to the sufferers by steam ploughing and cultivating machinery.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—DAMAGES £1,000.

The case of Woodgate v. Rideout was tried in the Queen's Bench on Friday. This was an action to recover from the proprietor of the *Morning Post* damages in respect of a libel in a leading article published in that paper. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Harrison appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Beasley for the defendant.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C. (whose voice was scarcely audible), was understood to say that the libel complained of appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 23rd of January, 1863. It was of a very serious character, as it affected the position and prospects of Mr. Woodgate, who had been represented as having fraudulently conspired with another person to obtain possession of certain property. The article imputed to him that he was a worthy member of the noted firm of Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, and that he, as a solicitor, had violated the confidence reposed in him by his clients. Mr. Woodgate was sprung from one of the oldest families in the county of Kent, and was originally intended for the bar, but eventually he became a partner in the well-known and highly respectable firm of Messrs. Carry, Horne, and Woodgate. In the course of his professional avocations he became connected with the Egmont family, and ultimately, through the recommendation of the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, was appointed solicitor to the present Lord Egmont, who succeeded to the estates of the family in 1860. It was considered desirable to endeavour to recover back certain estates and possessions which had formerly belonged to the family. Under the will of the late earl, made in 1860, the present earl found himself deprived of the Irish estates which had been bequeathed to Sir Edward Tierney. Proceedings were taken to upset the will, and to regain possession of the property. The case was originally commenced in England, and a suit was also going on in Ireland. In this country the case was discussed before Vice-Chancellor Wood, and a trial also took place at the Cork Assizes in the summer of 1863, on which occasion the plaintiff's case having been concluded, and the defendant's case opened, negotiations took place, which led to the following result:—That the estates, which were of the value of about £13,000 or £14,000 a year, were to go to Lord Egmont, who, however, on his part, agreed to pay a large sum of money for improvements which had been effected. Subsequently an Act of Parliament was obtained to give effect to the arrangement, and under that Act Lord Egmont was now in possession of the estates. The gentleman who acted for Lord Egmont was Mr. Woodgate, the plaintiff in the present action, and his exertions were crowned with success. During the progress of the suit any movement on the part of Mr. Woodgate, in regard to the attacks which had been made on his character, was almost impossible, as no one could say what effect such a step might have on the interests of his clients. Mr. Woodgate therefore, although suffering grievously from the imputations which had been cast upon him, abstained from taking any proceedings until the litigation was finally determined in July last year. He then felt himself at liberty to seek for some satisfaction from those who had assailed him in the course of the litigation, and he consequently commenced the present action against the proprietor of the *Morning Post* in respect of an article which appeared in that newspaper, and which imputed to him that he was a worthy member of the firm of "Quirk, Gammon, and Snap," &c. The first part of the libel referred to this firm, and though it would not be necessary to travel over the whole of the incidents of "Ten Thousand a Year," he might be allowed to allude to some which related to the firm in question. Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap were fabled in that novel as attorneys, who were endeavouring to obtain from the family of the Aubreys the estate of Yatton. The means said to have been adopted by them was to bring forward a fictitious heir, and to fabricate the evidence establishing his claim to the property. The scheme succeeded. They then disclosed to Tittlebat Titmouse, the sham heir, the real state of affairs, and obtained from him an annuity of £2,000 a year, and afterwards proposed to betray their own client Titmouse to Mr. Aubrey for the sum of £2,000. The proceedings in the case of "Egmont v. Darell" had been under discussion before Vice-Chancellor Wood for no less than nine days. The case had been closed on either side, and on the 22nd of January the Vice-Chancellor announced his determination of reserving his judgment. On the 23rd, the following day, the libel which formed the subject of the present proceedings appeared in the columns of the *Morning Post*. The learned counsel then read the article *in extenso*, and continued: Now that article represented that Mr. Woodgate exceeded Quirk, Gammon, and Snap in rascality. It imputed to him that he made a claim of £1,300, and that being repudiated, he conspired with Mr. Parkinson, the gentleman who drew up the disputed will, to wrest the property from the Darell family. It is likewise imputed to him that, being the solicitor of Sir Edward Tierney, and afterwards of Sir Lionel Darell, he had disclosed information which had been communicated to him in his professional capacity. The learned counsel then commented at considerable length on the evidence adduced in the case of "Egmont v. Darell," and went on to remark that it was false to say that Mr. Woodgate was ever concerned as solicitor for Sir E. Tierney or Sir L. Darell, nor did he at any time obtain from either of them any information which was brought forward in the Chancery proceedings.

After some further comment on the details of the article, the learned counsel concluded with an appeal for damages.

The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Earl of Egmont, and Mr. Woodgate, the plaintiff, were examined at great length in support of the plaintiff's case.

The defendant did not call any witnesses.

Mr. Bovill having summed up the evidence on the part of the plaintiff,

Mr. Lush addressed the jury for the defendant. He contended that whether or not the allegations contained in the article in the *Morning Post* were true was not at all material as regarded the present inquiry, for those allegations had at any rate been made in a court of justice, and the editor of a public journal had a perfect right to express his own opinion on a matter of public concern, in the shape of a fair comment on what had taken place in a court of law. The idea that the article complained of had been written by anybody in the interest of the Darell family was preposterous and absurd. It was the production of the ordinary contributors to the paper, and was written from information derived from the accounts of the Chancery proceedings, which had been published in the paper itself; and the writer was justified in making the statements which he had done, as they were legitimate conclusions from the evidence in the case, and therefore this article was privileged, as being a fair comment on a matter of public concern. It was the interest of every member of society to maintain the integrity which, he was bound to say for the honour of the body, solicitors very, very rarely violated.

The Lord Chief-Justice then summed up, and

The jury retired to consult together. On their return into court, at the expiration of a few minutes, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £1,000.

THE CODRINGTON DIVORCE CASE.

In the case of Codrington v. Codrington and Anderson, it will be remembered that the Queen's Advocate, on the part of Mrs. Codrington, and Mr. Brice, Q.C., on the part of the co-respondent, Colonel Anderson, moved the court for a new trial on the grounds of the judge's misdirection, and the verdict being against the weight of evidence. The Judge Ordinary (Sir J. P. Wilde), in delivering judgment on Tuesday, said that in this case a most protracted investigation had been gone through, and it was now argued on the part of the co-respondent that the verdict was against the evidence, and that he had misdirected the jury because he had pointed out to them that the letter found in Mrs. Codrington's desk, although it might be evidence against Mrs. Codrington, was no evidence as against Colonel Anderson. It was also contended, on the part of Colonel Anderson, that he had been identified as the person who had gone to the Grosvenor Hotel with Mrs. Codrington. With regard to the letter found in Mrs. Codrington's desk, if it had been received by Colonel Anderson, he could have no ground for complaint. That complaint had been argued apparently upon the supposition that an affidavit had been made by Colonel Anderson that he had not received that letter; but no such affidavit having been made it was fair to presume that it had been received by him. His lordship could not, under these circumstances, grant these applications. With regard to the question of costs, he said that by the 36th section of the Divorce Act the court was authorised in its discretion to cast the whole or any part of the costs upon the co-respondent. Bearing in mind the conduct of the petitioner, the Court must condemn the co-respondent in the costs so far as regarded himself, but he would not have to bear the costs of Mrs. Codrington as the adultery was antecedent to his acquaintance with her, nor would he have to bear the costs with regard to Lieutenant Mildmay or those consequent upon the adjournment of the case. The effect of the judgment is, therefore, that Colonel Anderson will have to bear the costs only as regards the proving of the case against him personally.

Suicide of Victor Townley.—Victor Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, destroyed himself on Sunday afternoon by jumping over the staircase railings in Pentonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain, and died in a state of unconsciousness at eight o'clock the same evening.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The correspondent of a daily paper writing from Messina, says:—Etna is now in a most violent state of eruption. It broke out on the night of the 31st January, after having been in an unsettled state almost the whole time I have been here (about eight months). In Messina the eruption was ushered in by a most fearful thunderstorm, which, with the roaring and bellowing of the mountain, made an almost continual peal of thunder. This lasted the whole night, and was followed during the whole of the next day by a perfect hurricane of wind, which at evening was succeeded by another thunderstorm, not so violent as the first, but which lasted without intermission for 36 hours (two nights and one day). On Saturday morning, the 4th, I started to see what was to be seen. I could not get away for long enough to go to Etna itself, as that takes two days, so I went to a place called Taormina, which is only 15 or 20 miles from Etna as the crow flies, and is distant from here some 30 miles; but 20 miles in this country is not like the same distance in England, but is a tedious shaky journey of seven hours. We arrived at our destination about sundown. Our post of observation is in itself a thing well worth seeing, and particularly constructed for our purposes—viz., the ruins of the Greek amphitheatre of Taormina, situated on a high hill overhanging the sea, and built originally for the express purpose of obtaining a fine view of the volcano. From it you see Etna better than from any other point, and the eruption is this time altogether on this side of the mountain, so that we saw all that it is possible to see from a distance. Firstly, there are three craters, all new ones, and situated as if expressly for giving an effect from this point of view, as they all face this way, and are all close together, the centre one being much smaller than the other two, which gives the effect of an enormous *fleur-de-lis* of fire, with a background of snow, these craters being only about two-thirds up the mountain, and all above, notwithstanding the internal heat of the mountain, is, as always, covered with snow. From these three craters the lava is pouring out, and flames shoot up to an enormous height, each fresh spurt seeming higher than the last, the same as in watching a fountain the water always seems to get higher and higher. These craters keep up one continual upward shooting of flame and red-hot stones, which they throw to an enormous distance. The lava pours out in many small and insignificant streams, and one main river of fire, running down the gradual slope of the mountain. This river is variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen miles in length, but all agree that it is at least ten miles; and it still continues gradually and slowly, but surely, flowing on, carrying total and certain destruction to all it finds in the course. If it continues a little longer several villages will be destroyed, but at present its ravages are confined to vineyards and forests, with a stray house or two. During the day this stream can be traced from a distance by the smoke only, but at night it is one unbroken river of red glowing fire, and as such I saw it. Trees on either side, from time to time, ignite with the heat, and in a few seconds only are reduced to a cinder. The blazing trees add much to the effect, burning with bright white light against the lurid red of the running lava.

The whole effect is so totally beyond my powers of description that I shall not attempt it. The night was bright and cloudless, though the moon was perhaps too bright, being nearly full, though total darkness could hardly have increased the wonder of the sight, which is much added to by the roaring of the mountain, which seems like distant thunder. We stopped up at Taormina, watching till eleven o'clock, and then I went back to Messina, where I arrived at five a.m. on Sunday morning. The beginning of next week I hope to manage to get to Etna itself, and see close by day what I beheld at a distance by night. As long as the eruption continues one cannot too long defer a visit, but I am afraid of being too late, though the natives think it will probably continue for several weeks more.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT DAVIS ON THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed by Jefferson Davis to A. R. Wright, J. L. Guerry, J. M. Chambers, Thomas E. Lloyd, Frederick K. West, and Robert B. Nesbitt, Senators of Georgia:—

"In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favour the passage of those or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves and to unite and strengthen our enemies, but that it is asserted in Milledgeville that I favour such action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter appears to be so conclusive as to admit of no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels, to suggest to our enemies the possibility of the dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them by the spectacle of our divisions to more determined and united action against us. They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States, and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

"When the proposal of separate State action was first mooted it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability gave weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time, place, and terms on which they are to meet.

"In advance of the meeting of a convention, the only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree beforehand to be bound by the decision of the convention; and such agreement is but another form of submission, of Northern dominion, as we well know that, in such a convention, we should be encumbered nearly two to one on the very threshold of the scheme proposed. Therefore we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

"If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents that consent cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan, then, would resolve itself into a scheme that the two Governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once, than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything, but make proposals. If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace it will treat for peace directly. If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to a convention of States.

"The author of these resolutions, and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that, if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas, the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

"Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.—Very respectfully yours, &c.,

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The Best Shot in the British Army.—At the parade at Winchester barracks last week Colonel M'Donald presented to Colour Sergeant Farcombe a silver tankard, richly embossed, of the value of 22 guineas, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Colonel Elrington, commanding the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel M'Don

THE NEWS BUDGET.

Riots at Wednesbury.—A public meeting has been held at the Railway Hotel, Wednesbury, for the purpose of notifying the arrangement made by the committee, that the parish church should be open at every service; that any family desiring to sit in the same place might do so by coming early to church; and that the offertory should be collected by churchwardens and the Lord's worldwise conjointly by a general arrangement. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the chairman (Mr. Thomas Barlow), for his successful manner in carrying out the arrangements.

Four Men Drowned to Death.—One day last week six men went to work in No. 10 pit, at the Salt Well Colliery, Dudley, belonging to the Earl of Dudley. Shortly afterwards the batty passing heard a noise from the part of the pit where the men were working, and gave an alarm. Assistance was procured, and on going down the pit it was found that a large mass of coal had fallen, so large that the men were not recovered until late in the evening, when the only means of identifying the men was by their clothes, so shockingly were they mutilated. The mass of coal which had come down upon the unfortunate men was about sixty tons in weight. No accident of any importance has, previous to this, occurred at the same pit.

A Rash Leap from a Railway Train.—A man was found on Thursday evening lying insensible on the rails about three-quarters of a mile beyond the Station station on the Great-Western Railway. His hands were cut, his eye bruised and his shoulder contused. Having been restored to consciousness, he said that his name was James Saunders, that he was a farmer, and had been that day to Bristol market, whence he was returning to Yatton by the train. But he had inadvertently allowed himself to be carried past Yatton; and, on discovering this, although the train had attained full speed, he opened the door and jumped out.

Admission of Clergymen to the Bar.—A meeting of benchers of the several Inns of Court was held last week in London, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., M.P., in the chair, when it was decided, by a majority of 12 to 11, that ordained clergymen should be henceforward eligible for call to the bar. The occasion which gave rise to the consideration of this question in this formal manner was the call to the bar, in last Trinity Term, by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, of Mr. Francis Lancelles, who, having been an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, thought fit to renounce his Protestant preferment and join the ranks of the Church of Rome.

A Novel Crinoline Disaster.—The Hartlepool Borough Bench were on Tuesday engaged for some time in hearing a summons against a riveter named Waugh, for wilfully setting on fire a chimney in his house. The defendant had quarrelled with his wife about her crinoline, and would not allow her to wear one. He took it from her, put her out of the house, and then deliberately pushed the crinoline up the chimney, and set fire to it by emptying a paraffin oil lamp into the fireplace, which set the chimney on fire. The Bench told him he was liable to a penalty of £5, but they only inflicted a fine of 10s., because of the novelty of the case.

Floods in France.—Advices from the French departments describe the rivers as rising in an alarming manner, in consequence of the late heavy rains. The Loire at the bridge of Orleans has attained a height of nearly nine feet above the summer level of the Cher at St. Amand, after having fallen three feet. It has suddenly increased to more than nine, and is still rising; Aurion, Yèvre, Yevretto, and Moulon are already inundated. At Libourne (Gironde), the Isle and Drôme are overflowing their banks, but communications are not yet entirely interrupted. The Lot at Cahors marks ten feet. The environs of Chauny (Aisne) are under water, and the valley of the Oise is a complete lake. Several accounts from Nantes and St. Malo have also been received.

French Enterprise and Irish Apathy.—Three French vessels (says the *Irish Times*) are lying at Arklow busily employed in dredging the oysters from the rich banks in the bay. These oysters, when of large size, are set aside for the Paris markets, where they command a good price. The small ones are laid down to fatten upon the artificial oyster-beds on the coasts of France. We suppose the French ships are employed in a legal occupation, else they would be warned off by the coast-guard. But it is strange that, notwithstanding the facilities now given for the formation of artificial oyster-beds, few Irish coast proprietors should establish those beds on the margin of their properties, and render the banks, which are now useless, profitable and remunerative.

Encroachment of the Sea.—On the beach and bathing ground to the eastward of Burntisland (on the northern shores of the Firth of Forth) the sea is making such inroads, says the *Scotsman*, as to compel the railway company and others to look to the security of their property, and the public to the safety of their lives and limbs. The strong south-east gales of the last week and the present, accompanied with high tides, have thrown the waves with such force against the railway breastwork as to bring down nearly 100 yards of it. More than three times as much, extending between two arches having access to the Links, is also from the same cause in a very insecure condition. Further east, the public baths are in imminent danger, the footway which used to separate the sea from them having been narrowed by the motion of the waves to a very few feet, which is being gradually undermined till the water almost laps the foundation of the building. Stretching along from these houses the railway again approaches the beach, and here huge piles have been repeatedly driven in at the foot of the embankment to protect it from the sea, but these are proving useless, as much of the ground behind them has been washed away during the recent storms.

Robert Atkin, mariner, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, to two indictments, charging him—the first with feloniously sending a letter to William Seaton Brown threatening to kill and murder him; and the second with feloniously demanding with menaces from the prosecutor the sum of £91 9s. The Recorder said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to two charges, but he did not then propose to pass sentence on him for the second charge, that of demanding money by menace, which was a very serious one, and one for which he was liable to many years' penal servitude. For the first offence, that of sending a threatening letter, he should sentence him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and should require the prisoner, at the expiration of that time, to enter into recognisances to appear when called upon to receive judgment, and it would entirely depend upon his conduct after the expiration of the sentence whether he would be called upon or not. If he again made any threats or menaces he would receive a severe punishment.

Melancholy Occurrence on the Ice.—Mr. Joseph Parrott, the coroner for Bucks, on Monday afternoon held an inquest on the bodies of four young girls—each couple being sisters—who lost their lives by an accident on the ice, in the parish of Wendover. It appeared from the evidence that about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon last two little girls, a little more than six or seven years of age, the daughters of a labourer named Brackley, went to play on the ice of a small pond near the highway, from Wendover to Hampden, and situated at a place called "The Scrubwoods," about two miles and a-half from the former place. On nearing the centre of the pond one of the girls' feet caught the edge of a fissure in the ice, and, the weight of their fall broke the ice, and they were at once precipitated into the water and went underneath the ice and were drowned. A little girl named Wilds, who was following close behind the Brackleys, also shared the same fate. The screams of the children attracted the attention of the sister of the latter, sixteen years of age, who hastened to their assistance. When she saw her little sister dragged beneath the ice the scene was most agonising, and she rushed on to the ice to save her if possible; but her greater weight caused the ice nearer the sides of the pond to break, and she also found a watery grave. Help was soon at hand, but it was more than a quarter of an hour before the bodies of the unfortunate girls could be got out. No blame is attached to any one, and the whole district is filled with gloom through the untoward event. A verdict was recorded of accidental death.

"Coaching" for a Scholarship.—At the London Sheriff's Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an action—M'Shane v. Mason—was brought to recover £6 for two months' tuition of defendant's son, the plaintiff being a tutor, of Barnsbury-house, Liverpool-road, and defendant a doctor of medicine, of 16, Bedford-street. According to the statement of the plaintiff, the defendant's son was desirous of competing for a scholarship at Oxford, and the plaintiff undertook" him with his mathematics for two months. Mr. Skinner thought the charge was very moderate. Defendant denied that he owed the money, stating that, as it was necessary his son should go to some preparatory establishment, the plaintiff recommended Mr. Barker, at Bromborough, Herts, the terms being fifty shillings a month for board, lodging, and education, which had been paid. A letter was handed in, in which the plaintiff hoped defendant would give the value of £6 per month in the event of Jessop (the boy) getting a scholarship, as the sum he got plaintiff to "grind" me considerably on plaintiff had done nothing which deserved that the latter got £6 per month. Mr. Skinner observed that this letter put a different complexion on the case, and the defendant would be entitled to a verdict if the teacher at Bromborough had been paid. This was positively denied by defendant, who was examined as a witness, and

Distressing Occurrence.—Mr. Harding, of Woodland Farm, Shooter's Hill, was proceeding across his lands, the other day, when he discovered the dead body of a little boy in the middle of a ploughed field. It has since been identified as the body of a child four years of age, named George Redman, of Dook's cottages, Cage-lane, Plumstead, whose parents state that he has been missing since the 23rd of January, and, notwithstanding every inquiry being instituted, could not be discovered. It is conjectured that the poor little fellow wandered from home, got lost, and perished from cold and want of food. The child's cap and boot were missing; but the body bore no marks of violence.

Vaccination in Africa.—In the month of December last, when the small-pox made its appearance amongst various tribes of Kabylia, General Jusuf, commanding the province of Algiers, invited the general commanding the subdivision of Dellys to see whether he could not find in the country individuals disposed to come under the direction of the French medical men, and make themselves acquainted with the practice of vaccination, and afterwards proceed to the practice among the tribes. The appeal was successful as thirty-one of the natives learnt the process, and were soon able to operate without assistance among their countrymen.

A Naval Heroine.—Ann Perrian, a naval heroine, died at Exmouth last week at a very advanced age. She was with her husband on board the man-of-war Crescent and Orion from 1794 to 1795, and was present in the following engagements:—L'Orient, Admiral Lord Bridport, June 28, 1795; off Cape St. Vincent, Admiral Sir John Jervis, February 14, 1797; the Nile, Admiral Lord Nelson, August 1, 1798. She also shared in the honour of several minor exploits. In action she was stationed in the magazine with the gunners preparing flannel cartridge cases. She had been in the receipt of a pension of £10 a year from Government up to the time of her death.

A Madman's Message from the Sea.—A paragraph lately appeared in several journals to the effect that a bottle had been picked up on the west coast of France, containing a paper, dated the 17th Dec., 1863, stating that Captain Toulouse, of the Garonne, of Bordeaux, was on the point of being murdered by his officers and crew. The *Journal de Bordeaux* now explains the matter, on the authority of Captain Toulouse himself, who arrived at Bordeaux on the 14th Dec., and then declared that no attempt had ever been made on his life, but that he had written the paper in question and thrown the bottle into the sea while in a state of delirium caused by a violent attack of fever.

Sudden Death of a Gentleman.—We regret to announce the sudden death, at Lime-street Railway Station, Liverpool, on Monday evening, of Mr. Louis Daniels, watch manufacturer, of 67, Lord-street. He was seated in a railway carriage at the Lime-street station at a quarter to five o'clock, prior to departing for his private residence near Woolton, when he was taken suddenly ill, and fell down, apparently insensible. One of the railway company's officers, named Henry Feather, having his attention called to Mr. Daniels, had him removed at once to the waiting-room. Dr. Williams, of Norton-street was sent for, and was on the spot within a few minutes, but he found life extinct.

Marriage of Lady Victoria Scott.—The marriage of Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, with Lord Schomberg Kerr, was solemnised in the private chapel of the ducal mansion at Dalkeith-park last week. The bride, who was attended by eight bridesmaids, wore a dress of white corded silk, trimmed with glacé and satin ruches. Her wreath was of white heather and myrtle, and a magnificent veil of Brussels lace completed her attire. The bridesmaids were dressed in white silk, trimmed with blue (azuline), and wore white tulle bonnets, with white heather and blue ribbon, and blue Cashmere cloaks trimmed with white silk. The Duchess of Buccleuch wore a drab moiré Indian shawl, and white terry velvet bonnet; and Lady Dalkeith an azuline corded dress trimmed with blue velvet and white fringe, with tulle bonnet and white lace cloak. Lady Victoria Scott was born in 1844.

Intimidating Workmen.—At the Shire-hall, Nottingham, four young men, named John Beardsall, Samuel Hind, Thomas Limery, and Josiah Brown, were charged before the sitting magistrates with having used threatening language to Samuel Pepper and John Stapleton, for the purpose of compelling them to leave the employ of Mr. S. Butler, lace manufacturer. There has been a strike at Mr. Butler's factory during the last three months, and both Pepper and Stapleton have been subjected to great annoyance because they would not leave work. Crowds assembled at the factory gates morning and night, and both men had to be conducted home by the police. On Tuesday night the crowd assembled as usual, and followed them shouting "Bah!" hooting, rattling tin cans, &c. The prisoners were apprehended as being the ringleaders. The Bench convicted all four defendants, and sentenced them to one month's hard labour. Notice of appeal was given.

A New Silkworm.—The disease which attacked the silkworms and ruined several departments in the south of France has for some time past attracted the attention of the Government and of the learned societies in France. The discovery of a new silkworm in Senegal has been one of the results of the inquiries instituted to remedy the distress caused by the disease. Several specimens of this worm were collected by the military governor of Senegal during an expedition into the interior, and he sent them to France. Cocoons were addressed to a learned professor, with a request that he would give his opinion as to the possibility of propagating the breed in Algeria, or in the south of France. A report has been made to the Academy of Sciences on the subject, from which it appears that the Senegal silkworm will live in France, and that the silk produced by it is much more rich than that produced by any silkworm hitherto known. A cocoon spun by one of these silkworms contains 833 milligrammes of silk, while those fed on mulberry leaves produce only 290. A box containing specimens of the silkworm and its cocoons has been examined by several members of the academy, who take a great interest in the subject.

East of England Bank.—The liquidators are proceeding with the melancholy duty of winding up the affairs of this bank. The first call will realise about £30,000, but more than half the shareholders will, it is feared, be unable to meet the second call. The Rev. A. Cooper, one of the directors (against whom proceedings had been commenced in Chancery, as well as actions by individual shareholders), has offered to pay £10,000 to obtain a release from his liability. The grounds of the proceedings commenced against the rev. gentlemen were that there had been great mismanagement, that false balance-sheets had been prepared and published, that bad debts to a large amount had been suppressed, and that dividends supposed to have been paid out of profits were really paid out of capital. The liquidators have agreed, under all the circumstances, to accept the offer made by Mr. Cooper, who will also have to pay calls amounting to nearly £10,000 more. The deficit to be made good by the shareholders will not, it is expected, exceed the original estimate made on the failure of the bank in July, 1864—viz., £126,000.

The "Tom-Fool" Knot.—Mr. Sothern, the famous Lord Dundreary and David Garrick of the Haymarket Theatre, when in Liverpool last summer, accidentally discovered that he could free himself from any knot in which he was bound. He gave his mind to it, and every night, after he had left the theatre, was tied up, and soon learned to untie himself in a much shorter space of time than the notorious Brothers. Of course, it will be understood that Mr. Sothern attributed his success to practice, activity, and manual dexterity, and not to supernatural aid. However, one night, at the house of Mr. Henderson, the lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, Mr. Sothern found himself so tied that he could not free himself. He tried, and tried, and tried again; but vainly. He set to work to study the knot. The inventor of the new tie tied him up every night for a week, and Mr. Sothern found that it was impossible to get out of it. This, in anything but dreadful secrecy, impart he did to Mr. Cummins and several other gentlemen of Liverpool: and when the Davenport Brothers appeared there they resolved to try the celebrated Sothern tie. They did so—with what effect is known. The Davenport Brothers found themselves in an "everlasting fix;" and the "spirits" Ariel, Puck, Hopper, and Hellwaine were dainty, struck work, and refused to come to their aid.—*Illustrated Times.*

Capture of a Notorious Swindler.—A man, aged 30, who gave the name of John Loman, and was known to the police under several different names, was charged at Guildhall by William Smith, an officer of the City detective force, with having thirty yards of French Orleans cloth in his possession.—From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was seen by Smith walking in St. Paul's-churchyard, from the direction of Messrs. Hitchcock and Co.'s, in a very hurried manner. As he appeared bulky, Smith followed him, when he took to running. Smith immediately gave chase, and captured him in Newgate-street, and, after great resistance, took the goods in question from under his coat, the prisoner tearing off a label in the struggle and destroying it.—A person in the employ of Messrs. Hitchcock and Co. identified the cloth as the property of the firm, and Mr. Charles Medell swore to having seen the prisoner on the day in question leave the shop in a very hurried manner. A previous conviction was proved against him at the Central Criminal Court, when he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and he was committed for trial. Smith, the detective officer, has proofs in his possession that the prisoner had been in the habit of advertising for governesses and defrauding them of their money. He had also been a director of a steam insurance company, and was concerned in many swindles of the same kind.

Marrying an Actress.—In the Divorce Court the case of Matthews v. Matthews, Saunders, and Ryan was heard last week. This was a suit by the husband for a divorce.—The petitioner had been an officer in the army, and he married the respondent, who was a Miss Campbell, when she was playing at the Cork Theatre in 1858. Mathew sold out, and became the manager of a theatrical company, and he lost his money in the speculation. The respondent continued on the stage, and while playing at Derby she formed an improper intercourse with the co-respondent Saunders, and latterly she was found living at Colchester with the other co-respondent, Ryan. The petitioner was now engaged as a lawyer's clerk, and was too poor to carry on this suit, but his father found the requisite means for doing so.—These facts having been proved, the judge pronounced a decree nisi.

Killed by an Express Train.—An inquest was recently held by Mr. Carttar, coroner, at the Bird-in-Hand public-house, Widmore, near Bromley, Kent, on Matthew Prince, aged fifty, a mason, employed at the Blackfay station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. He had occasion to leave his work and proceed down the line some distance, and was observed returning walking in the six-foot way between the two lines of rails. At the same time the 11.45 a.m. express train from Dover was observed approaching, and the deceased, who would have been perfectly safe had he remained where he was, was seen to turn round towards the direction of the train, the engine of which struck and hurled him a considerable distance, causing almost instant death. There was no blame attributable to the engine-driver. Verdict—Accidental Death.

Blockade Running.—It is computed that in 1862, 1863, and 1864 no fewer than 111 swift steamers were built on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade of the Confederate ports. Of the whole 111 steamers 70 have been either captured or destroyed, leaving at the close of 1864 29 still running, while 11 were on their way out. The number running at the close of 1864 was larger than at any previous period in the annals of the blockade, showing that it does not increase in efficiency or severity. The average number of trips made by a blockade-runner does not, however, exceed five, so that enormous profits must be realised per voyage to make this peculiar branch of adventure at all remunerative. Most of the blockade-runners captured by the Federals became blockade watchers, in which capacity they prove very serviceable. It may be added that, notwithstanding the large number of blockade-runners captured or destroyed, more new steamers were built on the Clyde in 1864 to supply their places than in either 1863 or 1862, but the capture of Fort Fisher puts an end to the trade.

Singular Death of a Fox.—The poultry at Cuckfield-Park (says a local contemporary) have lately been subject to frequent visits from a fox, which had taken up its quarters in the covers around the park. Two or three years ago a dispute having arisen between Mr. Sergison and the master of the Crawley and Horsham hounds, the covers are never drawn by them, and it is out of the country belonging to the South-down hunt; therefore Sir Reynard has remained undisturbed in his domicile, but during the late frost he met with his end in a singular manner. It seems that he had a taste for a duck for supper one evening, and it was not his first treat in that way; but in making his spring among the ducks that were sitting round a hole that had been broken on the ice for their convenience, he either missed his aim or slipped up, and was plunged beneath the ice, from which he could not extricate himself, and was drowned. On the going off of the frost he was got out, and proved to be a fine old dog fox, that had seen more summers than one.

Depths of the Sea.—The soundings effected with reference to the new Transatlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighbourhood of continents; thus, the Baltic between Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste 130. The greatest depth of the Channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, whilst to the south-west of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest parts of the straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of the Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 27,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic 25,000 feet and of the Pacific at 20,000.

Gossip from Berlin.—A curious incident occurred at the last Court reception at Berlin. M. von Ahlefeldt, nominally chargé d'affaires of the Prince of Augustenburg, was by mistake ushered into the saloon reserved for diplomatists; but almost before he had recovered from his surprise at finding himself in such unexpected company, he was spied out by the terrible Von Bismarck, who immediately instructed a royal aide-de-camp to conduct the prince's envoy to another apartment. A gentleman present, to whom it was remarked that M. Blome-Salzau, a Schleswig Holsteiner, like M. von Ahlefeldt, was also among the diplomatists, replied, "M. von Blome has already become so thoroughly Prussian that there cannot be any error, but M. von Ahlefeldt has yet to become so." Messrs. Grabow and Bockum-Dolffs, president and vice-president of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, having received invitations to the Court ball recently held, were suddenly seized with a mysterious indisposition which prevented them from being present. As both gentlemen are invited to the approaching ball at the palace, some curiosity is felt to know what phase their indisposition will have assumed by the date fixed for this event.

Horrible Imprisonment of a Woman for Twenty-four Years.—The Marseilles journals mention a mysterious case of seclusion just brought to light in that city, and which has excited a general feeling of horror. For many years past a married couple, apparently in easy circumstances, had occupied a small house in the Rue Tilsit, into which no strangers were ever admitted. The wife died about a year ago, and was followed a few days back by the man also. Some neighbours having penetrated into the residence were surprised at hearing groans proceeding from a sort of dark store-room, the door of which was locked. An entrance was forced, and the receptacle was found to contain a female apparently about thirty-five years of age. She was in a most filthy state, and had become reduced almost to a state of idiotism. All that could be learned from her was that she was the daughter of the deceased couple, and had been confined there, for what motive she did not know, since the age of eleven years; she added that she had been frequently beaten, and that her linen was scarcely ever changed. The unfortunate woman was at once removed to an hospital, where she will be properly cared for.

Red Riding Hood Revived.—The following story, reported from the Forest of Ardennes, reads like a new edition of Little Red Riding Hood:—"A lady was sleeping, its mother was preparing broth for it, when, looking up, she saw a wolf entering the door and making straight for the cradle. The frightened mother seized a burning log of wood and hurled it at the intruder. Too late. The wolf caught up the baby and bolted. The mother followed frantic, crying, 'To the rescue!' Three wood-cutters, returning from their work, heard the cries, pursued, and overtook the grim thief, which was hampered by its prey, and finally assailed him. The beast showed tremendous fight, and was not killed till after a long struggle, in which the poor child was badly hurt. The wolf, however, was killed at last, and the child restored to its mother, who, returning home, found that the burning log which she had thrown at the wolf had set fire to and destroyed her house. There is a public subscription for her, and her house is to be rebuilt, not by a fairy—as it should be—to keep up the story—but by the inhabitants of the village, who are to give each a day's labour."

A Pickpocket at a Chapel.—Maria Maine, aged twenty-six, giving an address at William-street, Croydon, was brought before the magistrate at Greenwich on remand, charged with stealing a purse, containing 19s. 6d., from the person of Mrs. Eliza Pearks, a lady residing in Sydenham-park.—The prosecutrix said she attended a meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel, Sydenham, held for the purpose of paying off a debt due upon the building. As she was leaving the prisoner pushed rudely against her, and, feeling in her pocket, she discovered that her purse, which she had placed there two or three minutes previously, had been stolen. She then placed her hand on the prisoner's shoulder, and accused her of having robbed her, upon which the prisoner very indignantly observed, "You must be mistaken." Immediately after this her purse was found on the floor close to them, having been dropped, and the prisoner was detained and given into custody.—Emily Foster, a young lady residing at Sydenham, said she was leaving the building, and saw the prosecutrix place her hand on the prisoner's shoulder. The purse was dropped and fell at the feet of the prisoner.—Police-constable Critchell, 32 R, said he received charge of the prisoner, and had inquired at the address given by her in Croydon, which he had ascertained to be false. Witness had also made an inquiry at an address given by the prisoner in London, which he found to be principally inhabited by returned female convicts, but nothing appeared to be known of the prisoner there, nor by the police, although her description had been circulated.—The prisoner vehemently asserted her innocence, but on being informed that she would have to be committed for trial, she begged to have the case at once disposed of, and she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Death of a Wandering from Starvation.—An inquest was recently held in Charles-street, Waterloo-road, on the body of a man whose name is supposed to have been James Moore, aged thirty-five years. Deceased had been brought into the Whitechapel Workhouse in the last stage of exhaustion from privation and fatigue. He died about a week afterwards, and a post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from disease of the lungs, accelerated by destitution. Deceased had the appearance of having seen better days. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from disease of the lungs, accelerated by exposure and destitution."

The Punishment of Death.—M. Ellero, Professor of Penal Law at the faculty of Bologna, has just drawn up the following table of the States which have abolished the punishment of death:—1826, the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,724,193 inhabitants; 1830, Louisiana, 709,290; 1831, Tahiti, 7,000; 1846, Michigan, 397,654; 1849, Duchy of Nassau, 456,567; 1849, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, 295,242; 1849, Duchy of Brunswick, 282,389; 1849, Duchy of Coburg, 47,014; 1852, Rhode Island, 147,621; 1859, San Marino, 8,000; 1860, Roumania, 4,000,000; 1862, Grand Duchy of Weimar, 273,253; 1862, Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, 190,000; 1863, canton of Neufchâtel, 87,369; and 1864, Columbia, 2,800,000.

Recitations to the Insane.—Mrs. Macready, the eminent American tragedienne, who, amongst other avocations, is in the habit of delivering recitations before the insane, has just given one of her characteristic entertainments before the inmates of St. Luke's. The programme was varied, and the afflicted inmates so fully participated, with the select audience of strangers present, in appreciating the recitations, that we shall hope to see the experiment repeated. Mrs. Macready declaims entire acts of plays without prompter or notes. She has a melodious, flexible voice, and the ease with which she passes from male to female characters in delivery is marvellous. It is proper to add that these asylum recitations are wholly gratuitous.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.—A singular accident occurred at Leominster on Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock. Leominster is an important station on the railway between Shrewsbury and Hereford, and a large goods traffic runs through the town during the night. At the time mentioned a goods train was about to leave the station, when the boiler of the engine burst with a tremendous noise. Fortunately no lives were sacrificed, but the station master and his family had a narrow escape. On one side of the line a part of the station was blown up, and on the other the passenger shed was completely shattered. Several carriages were injured, and the damage done was very great. The accident created much consternation in the town.

Embezzlement of Balloon Silk.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the 30th August last, condemned MM. Jules and Louis Godard, by default, each to six months' imprisonment and 50f. fine for having embezzled a certain quantity of silk supplied to them by M. Nadar for the making of his great balloon, the Géant. The defendants having opposed the execution of this judgment, the case has this week been tried again in the presence of both defendants. As all the particulars of the charge and of the defence were given at the time of the first trial, it will now suffice to say that the tribunal, on this hearing, condemned Louis Godard to a month's imprisonment, and Jules Godard to 50f. fine; also to pay Nadar £300 as damages, and either to return the silk embezzled or 300f. instead, as well as costs.

Another Death from Starvation.—An inquiry was recently held in the Kingsland-road, on the body of William Jones, aged 55 years. On Saturday morning deceased was found by a policeman leaning against the wall of a house in Old-street-road. He said that he was very weak, could not walk further, and that he had no home and no friends. As he was unable to walk, the officer procured a stretcher and took him to the workhouse, where he died on Monday from bronchitis and exhaustion from want of food and exposure to the cold. It was ascertained that he had worked as a labourer for Messrs. Cubitt for many years, and it also appeared that he had been turned out of his lodgings at Susannah-row because his cough disturbed the other lodgers. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from bronchitis, and that his death was accelerated by want and by exposure to the cold.

Cardinal Wiseman's Ancestry.—The late Cardinal Wiseman's father was of English blood. His mother was unquestionably of Irish descent, as she was a member of the old family of Strange or Strang, of Kilkenny—a family whose old feudal chief residence, the Castle of Dunkitt, still exists, but in ruins, crowning a rocky eminence over the Blackwater river, at a short distance above its confluence with the Suir, near Waterford, and forming a romantic feature in the picturesque scenery of the southern portion of the county. His relationship to Strange, of Kilkenny, was always acknowledged by Cardinal Wiseman, and when he came to that city, seven or eight years since, he paid a special visit, as a near relative, to the late Mrs. James Butler, who was a member of that family.

Acclimatisation.—The Zoological Garden of the Bois de Boulogne has just received two hemippi, one of the last species admitted in natural history to the genus equus. For a long time only six species of that genus were acknowledged in natural history—viz., three Asiatic ones, the horse, ass, and hemoine; and three African ones, the zobra, couagga, and dauw. In 1855 two wild horses were sent as a present to the Empress by the Vicoroy of Egypt, who had received them from an Arab chief, Athar-Boy. As they were known to be natives of the Syrian desert, between Palmyra and Bagdad, her Majesty sent them to the museum, where M. I. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire found that they differed sufficiently from the known species to deserve a separate place, and they accordingly now belong to the new species above mentioned. The head of the hemippus is much smaller, and the ears much shorter, than those of the common horse. The tail and mane have longer hair, and it has a peculiar bray, different from those of the ass and hemione.

Government Emigration.—The Government emigration ship Tarquin, which sailed from Plymouth on the 20th of August last, and the Rockliff, from the same port on the 17th of September, arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, the former on the 3rd of December, with 273 emigrants, under the care of Mr. W. H. Pearse, M.D., assisted by Mrs. Jessie Skerring, matron; and the latter on the 20th of December, with 273 emigrants, under the care of Mr. Charles Kitching, assisted by Mrs. Harriet Bencoke, matron. Two births and two deaths took place in the Tarquin, and two births and one death in the Rockliff. The Montmorency, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of August, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 29th of November, with 284 emigrants, under the care of Mr. Samuel Leonard Crane, M.D., assisted by Mrs. Margaret Rogers, matron. No casualty occurred on board. The Hastings, which left the Thames on the 26th of August, arrived at Freemantle, Western Australia, on the 17th of December, with 81 emigrants under the care of Mr. M. Grabham.

Something More about the Roupell Case.—It is stated (says a local contemporary) that the last act of the strange drama in which William Roupell, M.P., performed so prominent a part, will be played out, if such a term can be rightly applied to a transaction of this description, at the ensuing assize for Surrey. Messrs. Linklater, the solicitors for the plaintiff, have given notice to the defendant that it is their intention to set the cause again down for trial at the ensuing spring assize. It is understood that, in the interval, every effort has been made on both sides to obtain additional evidence with regard to the material question in the cause, whether the signature to the deed of gift under which William Roupell disposed of the property is a genuine signature or not. In consequence of the elevation of Serjeant Shee to the judicial bench, the plaintiff will not have his able assistance to conduct his case, as he had on the two former occasions. Every exertion, it is understood, will be made to obtain a decision on the present occasion, and the verdict of the jury, either one way or the other. The culprit would long before this have been sent to one of the penal colonies; but, by an order of the Home Secretary, he has been detained in this country to enable him to be examined as a witness, and to prove the forgeries under which the heir-at-law claims to obtain restitution of the property.

Desperate Leap of a Prisoner.—Thieves and police-officers are signalising themselves in Sheffield, says a local contemporary, at the present time. Whilst the people are subscribing liberally to reward the captors of Hall, we have to record an extraordinary escape of a notorious thief from a railway carriage, and from the custody of an active police-officer, an exciting chase, and the recapture of the offender. On Monday morning Police-officer Walsh was conveying by train to Wakefield a batch of six prisoners. In passing through Royston tunnel, one of the prisoners, a man named Anderson, succeeded in disentangling himself from the chain which connected the lot of prisoners together, and as the train emerged from the tunnel, he sprang out. The train was going at a speed of more than forty miles an hour at the time, and did not pull up until Oakenshaw was reached. The railway officials there took charge of the other prisoners, and officer Walsh started in pursuit of the fugitive. He tracked his footsteps in the snow from the tunnel over several fields, and on to the Barnsley turnpike, and after a run of more than three miles discovered his man some distance in advance. On coming up with the prisoner, the latter prepared to resist his recapture, but after a feint or two the officer delivered a blow which struck the thief to the ground. After some further resistance, in which the prisoner got the worst of the contest, he was secured, marched back to Oakenshaw, and ultimately lodged at Wakefield. The promptitude of officer Walsh deserves the highest praise. He is an intelligent and efficient officer.

A Theme and a Reward for a Poem.—A considerable excitement has been produced all over Germany by the last bit of news from Kiel. Dr. Karl Wilhelmi, a professor at the university of that city, has issued an announcement in which he invites all German poets to compete for a prize of one hundred thalers (£15). The theme on which they are to write is, "The Gratitude of Schleswig-Holstein to Austria and Prussia." The compositions are to be sent in by the 15th of March, and the name of the successful poet, together with the prize poem, will be made good on the 18th of April—the first anniversary of Düppel. I fear that the good professor overrates his capacity, if he intends personally to read through all the poems expected to be sent in. According to some authorities, the number of competitors will, at the most moderate estimate, fall little short of 10,000.

Cotton Talk.—An American paper states that, in a debate in the Confederate Congress, on laying a special export duty on cotton and tobacco, Mr. Marshall said: "He would take the men of the country by the nape of the neck and put them into the army. He would rather see every city in this country in smouldering ruins, and every house in ashes, than yield one jot short of the independence of these States. We must rise to the height of this occasion, and set aside all constitutional delicacy. We must prepare for the spring campaign. As for himself he was just beginning to get mad (applause and laughter). He would rather live on beech nuts in the woods, and the fish of our waters. A people who cease to love liberty, cease to deserve liberty; but he would never yield" (great applause). Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, thanked Mr. Marshall for the noble and lofty sentiments he had uttered.

Gallant Rescue of a Ship's Crew.—At a special meeting of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, held in Liverpool, Mr. S. Martin presented to Captain Hockley, of the Cunard mail steamer Canada, a sextant; to Mr. Neville, fourth officer, a silver medal; to three of the crew £5 each; and to Mr. Walton, of Deptford, a passenger, a silver medal, in recognition of their courage in rescuing the crew of the bark England, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which the Canada encountered during her voyage from America up the Irish Channel in November last in a heavy gale. The England was in a most critical condition, and, under Captain Hockley's direction, a volunteer boat, manned by the three men and Mr. Walton, under the command of Mr. Neville, left the Canada and accomplished the very difficult and dangerous task of rescuing the crew of the England.

Alarm of Fire at the Deanery, Windsor.—Much excitement was caused the other day by an alarm of fire which was raised at the Deanery, the residence of the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Windsor Castle. It appears that the fire was discovered by the housekeeper, who had noticed a smell of smoke about the place as early as ten o'clock in the morning, and as she found that the smoke increased she sent to Mr. Turnbull, the architect, who, assisted by the Castle Fire Brigade, immediately attended, and proceeded to the drawing-room. Here, on an examination being made, it was found that the joists under the hearthstone were on fire. A supply of water being obtained, the hose was at once applied and the fire speedily extinguished. It is a fortunate thing that the fire was discovered in the daytime, or the consequences would otherwise in all probability have been most disastrous, as the whole of the adjoining cloisters are very old, and contain a great deal of timber, and the difficulty in stopping a conflagration in such a locality would have been great. As it is, very little damage has been done either to the house or furniture, owing to the promptness of those who assisted in extinguishing the fire.

The Spirit of the South.—The following is an extract from a letter of a colonel in the Confederate States' army, dated Richmond, Dec. 14, 1864:—"I have not seen my family since I first left them, and this is the fourth year of our separation. I have a child over three years old that I do not know, and should the fighting continue on the same scale, there is strong probability that I never will know her; and fight we will and must until our blessed soil is free or we are laid beneath it. It must see us free, dead or alive; we can never be slaves where we have been masters; the very mention seems a blight on our manhood, and blisters the tongue that utters it. I sometimes hear from them, but my letters are robbed of half their interest by the time it has taken them to reach me. They were all well when I last heard, but my poor mother's health is but feeble, and an accident to her son, upon whom all her faculties seem concentrated, would probably snap the thread that has been so long and so painfully strained; but she is like an old Roman, and would prefer any day seeing me brought home on my shield than come without it. Farewell, friend of happier days," &c.

The Goat and the Railway.—In Prussian Poland the goods and cattle trains are prohibited from passengers under any conditions, and however urgent their necessities, the only exception allowed being the herd keepers in charge of the cattle. So strictly is this regulation enforced that even medical men are not allowed to go by them when called for on an emergency, and where life and death may be the result of their quick transit. This is generally considered a great hardship, the more so as there are only two passenger trains daily on the above railroads. But the inventive genius of a small German innkeeper at Lissa has hit upon a clever plan of circumventing the Government regulation in a perfectly legitimate manner. He keeps a goat, which he hires out to persons wanting to proceed in a hurry by a cattle train, at the rate of 6d. per station, the passenger then applying for a ticket as the person in charge of the goat, which he obtains without any difficulty. In this manner a well-known nobleman, residing at Lissa, is frequently seen travelling by the cattle train to Posen, in the passengers' carriage, and the goat is so tame that a very slender silk ribbon suffices to keep it from straying.

Railway Companies in Parliament.—On Saturday the select committee on standing orders reported that in the case of the London, Chatham, and D

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce-court the case of Brown v. Brown and Callam was brought forward last week.

This was a suit promoted by the husband against the wife, for dissolution of marriage, on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent denied the adultery, and also pleaded that the petitioner had, shortly after the marriage, deserted her without reasonable cause, and that he had been guilty of neglect conducing to her alleged misconduct, and of unreasonable delay in presenting the petition.

Dr. Swabey appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Dr. Spinks for the respondent.

The petitioner is a farmer at Whitney, in Oxfordshire, but at the time of the marriage, which took place in 1858, he lived with his father as a day labourer. The respondent also lived in the house as a servant. Shortly after the marriage, which, for greater privacy, was celebrated at St. James's Church, Westminster, the petitioner having no means of supporting his wife, returned to his father's house, and the respondent went out to service. On his return home he heard that the respondent had had a child previous to her marriage, and in consequence of that information he refused to cohabit with her. As to the adultery, it was alleged to have been committed at a house in Angel-court, Windmill-street, with the co-respondent, a servant; and the proceedings, it was stated, we commenced as soon as the petitioner was in a position to do so, on the death of his father in 1864, when he came into possession of the farm.

For the defence it was contended that the suit was a shameless attempt on the part of the petitioner to get rid of his wife without just cause; and, in support of it, the following letter from him to the co-respondent was read in evidence:—

84, Sloane-square.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letters I must tell you that it would be impossible for me to get the case on at once, as the Divorce Court does not sit till the middle of November; so I hardly think that it will be worth while for you to remain out of a situation all that time to serve me (laughter). For if you get a situation, your employer will be obliged to allow you to come if I subpœna you; and should you lose your situation through exertions to serve me and the ends of justice (laughter), of course I will compensate you to the fullest extent. In your first letter you asked me to name my terms. Now, if I was to offer you a stated sum of money before the cases came off, that would be bribery, and I should be sure to lose the case on these grounds; for the judge would be sure to ask you, on your oath, whether you had ever received or had a promise of anything from me to come and speak to the matter; and, of course, if I was to promise you any stated sum, you could not answer me. So I hope that you will think with me it will be best to leave out anything about terms for the present; and if you will trust me, I will take care you shall not lose anything through coming to serve me and the ends of justice—(laughter)—but as to naming any particular sum that I cannot do, for reasons before stated; and all I can say at present is that I will compensate you for any time, loss of situation, or anything else you may lose through coming up to London. Trusting that you will deem this satisfactory, and reply to it at your earliest convenience, I am, sir, yours, &c.,

J. BROWN.

P.S.—I think you told me when I was down at Scarborough that you could obtain the date when the affair took place. If you could I should be obliged, as it will save a lot of trouble—(laughter)—and, of course, any expenses you may be put to in obtaining it I will forward directly. I shall be anxiously waiting your reply. If you trust me, on the honour of a man I will not deceive you.—J. B. (Laughter.)

It also appeared that, when sued for the maintenance of his wife, the petitioner did not plead the misconduct which he now alleged against her; and that a deed was executed, at the instance of his father, under which a weekly allowance was provided for her.

The Court considered that the petitioner had failed to prove the adultery, and, as to the unchastity before marriage, doubted whether it would justify a divorce. Under the circumstances, the petition should be dismissed.

Petition dismissed with costs.

A REAL ROMANCE OF THE HAREM.

A Constantinople letter says:—"Rare as are conversions from Mussulmanism to Christianity, or from the latter to Islam, yet fewer still are the instances in which the proselytes to either faith are women. One of these very exceptional cases has, however, just occurred, in which the neophyte is a young Belgian girl named Cordelier—the niece of the proprietess of a well-known English shop in Pera—who, despite all the popular errors as to the status of women in the Prophet's paradise, has risked everything, and gone boldly over to the faith of Mecca, for love of a seductive young bey. For some months past she has been in the habit of going frequently to harems in Stamboul to take millinery orders, and in the course of these visits appears to have made the acquaintance of the young effendi in question. The acquaintanceship was entirely unknown to her aunt, who, on her sudden disappearance on Sunday week, remained for several hours in anxious ignorance of her whereabouts. Late in the evening, however, a note from the fair runaway put an end to her relative's suspense by announcing the step she had taken, and firmly stating her determination to embrace her lover's faith in spite of every opposition. A personal interview on the following day—at the Turkish house near the Atbazar, where she had taken sanctuary—failed to shake this resolution, and accordingly on Tuesday she went before the cadi, and made the first of the necessary declarations which precede formal admission into the pale of Islam. The Belgian Legation then interfered, and later in the week the young convert—who is about nineteen years of age, and possesses the buxom personal attractions which are fair to the eyes of Eastern connoisseurs—was brought before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in company with her national dragoman. Here again she declared her resolute purpose to abjure Christianity, in spite of all that either A'ali Pasha or the dragoman could do to urge reflection before finally committing herself to so grave a step. In view of this obstinacy, the Belgian authorities now deny her right to make the change, on the ground of non-age; and, as the Porte temporarily accedes to the objection, her final reception into Mussulmanism is suspended until the receipt from Brussels of specific proof of her age. The affair has been the nine days' talk of Pera."

A TRAGEDY IN BELGIUM.

Vague rumours were in circulation throughout the capital of Belgium last week that there had been an attempt at murder during the morning, and that the would-be assassin had taken to flight. Subsequent inquiries proved the truth of the rumour, and that the first crime was only the prelude to others of a far more serious nature, which had much shocked the inhabitants of the localities in which the various acts of the drama had taken place.

So far as the circumstances have yet come to light, it would appear that in the Rue Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, a marble mason and his family dwelt quite close to the police-station, and that an old soldier, formerly belonging to a carbineer regiment, was received as a friend of the family. For some time unpleasant discussions had arisen between the head of the family and his wife respecting the mysterious disappearance of small sums of money which had been placed in a secretary, and as the wife entertained suspicions that the old soldier was concerned in the abstraction of the money, she resolved to closely watch his actions. It would seem that she nearly lost her life in carrying out her purpose. The suspected man was in the habit of taking his breakfast with the family, and on Saturday morning, finding that only the children were in the house, he inquired for the mother, and, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, was told by the little daughter that her mother was in the upper part of the house making the beds. He asked nothing further, but immediately proceeded to the apartment on the first-floor in which the secretary was kept. The mother, instead of going to the bed-rooms, had placed herself in such a position that she could observe all that took place in the room mentioned. She soon saw the pretended friend enter stealthily, and by the aid of a false key open the secretary, from which he took a handful of coin. Without reflecting that as the money was marked it would have been simply necessary to call in the police and her neighbours, the woman, influenced by the indignation she naturally felt at witnessing the base action, rushed from her concealment, and, seizing the thief, tried to drag him to the police-station by main force. This being the situation of affairs the culprit did not hesitate to attempt the concealment of one crime by the commission of another far more serious. The poor woman was soon thrown to the ground and strangled by the ruffian, who, leaving her for dead, fled the house. After some time the little daughter, finding that her mother did not come down, went to seek her, and found the poor creature lying on the floor senseless in a most pitiable condition. The child's screams soon brought help, and, after unremitting care pursued for some hours, the mother was restored to consciousness, and she narrated what had occurred.

The criminal continued to elude all search made for him till next morning, when it was ascertained that he had proceeded to Charleroi from the Luxembourg station. On arrival at Charleroi he sold his watch and bought a brace of pistols, which he loaded with ball. These preliminaries accomplished, and after having sought to drown reflection and stifle irresolution by copious libations of spirits, he proceeded to the village of Ceroux-Mousty, in the arrondissement of Nivelles, where resided a young woman whom he had married, it is said, two months previously, and who had borne to him an infant. Now came the culminating point of the tragedy. For some inexplicable cause the scoundrel sought the lives of these poor creatures, and with savage fury he fired his pistols at them almost point blank, crowning his work by reloading and blowing away the top of his skull. These new victims of the assassin's rage are, however, likely to escape death. The poor mother, though her jaw was shattered by one of the balls, actuated by maternal instinct, sought to protect her child by dropping it out of window at no great height from the ground, and thus, in all probability, the babe was saved.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE ON THE ISLE OF MAN COAST.

£30,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

One of the most terrific easterly storms that have visited this island for some years broke over it on Sunday noon, and has continued with unabated fury ever since, and has continued with unabated fury ever since, and has continued with unabated fury ever since

SINGULAR SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE "DOPE TRICK."

The Davenport Brothers were performing in Liverpool last week, and the sailor conjurors they obtained were an over-match for the actors. Upon one occasion the *Liverpool Post* describes the refusal of Dr. Ferguson to allow the Davenport Brothers to be tied by Messrs. Cummins and Hulley, and the maintenance of the demand made by the audience that they should be tied by no other persons. Our contemporary thus describes the scene:—Dr. Ferguson still remained firm, but at length the Davenport Brothers themselves came on, with Mr. Andrew Leighton, who, if we remember rightly, announced that they consented to be tied by Messrs. Hulley and Cummins. This declaration was received with enormous cheering. The presence of a medical man had been repeatedly evoked, but none appeared. Mr. Hulley now seriously and pertinaciously insisted that one ought to be procured, alleging that he was determined not to expose himself again to the imputation of brutality. No medical man, however, appeared, and the two gentlemen proceeded with no little circumstance to fabricate the knots which were finally to test the mysterious powers which the Brothers profess to command. The operation of tying was destined, however, once more to be brought to a very sudden termination. This time it was the subject of Mr. Cummins' efforts who exhibited resentment and refractoriness. This was Ira Davenport, who wriggled and twisted a good deal during the operation, and at its conclusion turned round suddenly to Dr. Ferguson. Mr. Cummins shrugged his shoulders and walked away, while Dr. Ferguson immediately stepped up, and instantaneously Ira Davenport stood free. He at once created a great sensation by exposing the back of his hand to the audience, with blood flowing from it. The excitement at this point was extreme, and although it was hardly explicable how a rope could produce a wound from which the blood would thus copiously flow, the tables for the moment seemed to be turned upon the gentlemen whose brutality had been so strongly animadverted upon. Mr. Ira Davenport hastily, and with an indignant expression of countenance, left the stage, followed by his brother. Mr. Cummins then addressed the audience, nearly in these words:—"Ladies and gentlemen, you have seen blood upon the hand of the person who has just left this platform. That blood was caused by Dr. Ferguson in cutting the rope." Upon this an immense shout of mingled triumph and indignation arose from the audience, whose sympathies it was at once evident had scarcely wavered, even during the sensation incident they had just witnessed. In the noise which ensued Dr. Ferguson's explanation was to us inaudible. Mr. Cummins was heard to declare that if any medical man would certify that the wound had not been produced as he had stated, he would give £5 to any Liverpool charity.

The audience now began to take matters into their own hands. One gentleman led the way, and several others scrambled over the footlights on to the platform, with the view, apparently, of demanding their money of Dr. Ferguson. It is due to Messrs. Hulley and Cummins to say that they did their utmost to keep the crowd back, and to protect Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Leighton, who were still on the stage. The numbers, however, were too great for resistance to be of any avail, and the next thing witnessed was the overthrow of the cabinet, Dr. Ferguson being pushed backwards into it. He immediately rose, but as immediately retreated; and we are informed that he, the Davenports, and Mr. Fay were out of the building almost as soon as Dr. Ferguson was off the stage. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hulley was borne from the room on the shoulders of an admiring throng.

The crowd on the platform at once proceeded to demolish the cabinet, and Dr. Ferguson's much-ridiculed "structure" will never again baffle the scrutiny or beguile the credulity of a British audience. The scene during the smashing and distribution of the fragments of the cabinet was very exciting. Pieces were thrown up into the galleries, and the occupants of that part of the hall busily vied with those in the body in scrambling for the spoils, while many resorted, probably as a relief to their excitement, to the exhilarating occupation of letting themselves down from the galleries on to the stage. One person only fell into the hands of the police, upon a charge of breaking one of the caryatides by which the gallery is supported. A portion of the right arm of the figure was knocked off by the young man placing his hand upon it as he dropped from the gallery. The proceedings, though turbulent, were exceedingly good-humoured, and they were enlivened by a few burlesque addresses, delivered from the platform to those in the body of the hall. In the meantime some thirty policemen had arrived; they occupied the stage, and the hall was shortly afterwards cleared.

The vestibules were for some time crowded by people demanding, in a general way—for there was no one present in possession of the Davenport treasury—the return of their admission money, some holding forth, as a material guarantee, portions of the wrecked cabinet. Three or four hundred of those present marched down to the Union-hotel, in Clayton-square, where it was understood the Davenports were staying, a suggestion to that effect having been made more sonorously than most of the other speeches in the hall. Of course they got no satisfaction; but Mr. Cummins, who was again to the fore, made an appointment from the steps of the hotel, with the crowd in general, to wait upon Mr. Hime the following morning at eleven o'clock. Messrs. Hulley and Cummins then walked up Elliott-street. They were followed by a crowd and frequently cheered. Having reached Lime-street they escaped these too profuse attentions by slipping into the Grand Junction Hotel. And so ended this remarkable episode of what most people (with or without Mr. Andrew Leighton's and Dr. Ferguson's leave) will henceforth consider an exploded imposture. The excitement of the town was considerable, the news spreading with almost as much rapidity as that of a fire. If we may judge by what came under our observation, we should expect relics of the Davenport cabinet to be, for a short time at least, as incredibly numerous as those of the Royal George, which it was once so fashionable to exhibit.

It only remains to give Mr. Cummins' own account of what took place during the tying of Mr. Ira Davenport. Mr. Davenport, directly he saw the knot, objected to be tied with it. Mr. Cummins, however, told him that he must complete the knot, and that he (Mr. Davenport) might walk forward to the audience before he was tied to the seat in the cabinet and submit to any one whether the tying was too severe. In spite of Mr. Ida Davenport's wriggling, Mr. Cummins completed the knot, and then suggested that Mr. Davenport should walk down to the footlights and have the opinion of anybody upon the subject. Mr. Davenport, however, suddenly cried out, "Ferguson, cut this." Dr. Ferguson immediately came up and severed the knot. Mr. Cummins says that, however the blood was caused, it was not on Mr. Davenport's hand until Dr. Ferguson thus released him. We may add to this that we were informed by a gentleman to whom Leighton spoke that the latter gentleman admitted that the cut, whatever it was, was occasioned by Dr. Ferguson in severing the cord.

Hurried Departure from Liverpool.

A correspondent on Thursday says:—The bursting of the Davenport bubble has been the theme of general talk on 'Change and elsewhere to-day. At eleven o'clock a crowd of persons, who had been present at the *séance* last evening, assembled at the shop of Mr. Hime (who had the management of the tickets) and demanded a return of their money. This, however, was refused, on the ground that the money belonged to the Messrs. Davenport, who contended that the conditions imposed by Dr. Ferguson had not been complied with. These conditions, which were handed to each person who entered the hall last night, were—that all loud discussions, useless suggestions, and "boorish propositions" should be avoided; that the Davenports reserved the right of rejecting a committee when they discovered a disposition to deal unfairly with them; that persons unwilling to accept these conditions could have their admission money refunded if they left the hall *before* the *séance* was formally opened; but that afterwards no demands for ticket money would be entertained. We understand that Messrs. Cummins and Hulley, who were appointed the committee, but who were objected to by the Davenports, intend to bring an action in the county court for the recovery of their money, and the result of this case will decide the action to be taken by the others who were present at the hall. The fragments of the cabinet, which was smashed by the audience last night, have been distributed most miscellaneously, and there is scarcely a commercial office in the town which cannot exhibit a trophy of this description. The knot of which the Davenports had such a seasonable dread is the only one which has hitherto effectually baffled them. It is a knot well known to sailors, and was taught, we believe, to Mr. Cummins by Mr. Sothern. The Davenports hurriedly left Liverpool to-day for Glasgow, it was at first said, but really, we believe, for London.

Committal of Prize-fighters.—Ebenezer Hicken, alias "Abe Hicken," twenty-two years of age, of Wolverhampton, and John Tyler, alias "Bos Tyler," appeared on Friday before the sitting county magistrates at Windsor, charged with having committed a breach of the peace at Ascot on the 24th of January. Other summonses had been served on Robert Furze, alias "Bob Furze," and a man named William Smith, but these did not appear. Evidence was given that, on the 24th of January, Hicken and Furze engaged in a prize-fight on the Swinley Race-course at Hawkeye. Tyler seconded Hicken, and Smith performed the same office for Furze. They fought thirty-three rounds, when the police appeared, and the ring was immediately broken and the men ceased fighting. The magistrates committed Hicken and Tyler for trial, but liberated them on bail.

TOTAL LOSS OF AN EAST INDIA CLIPPER AND ALL HANDS

We regret to announce another sad calamity—the total loss of a new iron East India Clipper, with all on board. For several days past a large quantity of wreck was washed ashore in the neighbourhood of Wick and Keiss, Scotland, consisting of a portion of an oak taffrail, a mahogany seat about ten feet long, painted white, and apparently part of a saloon sofa, large pieces of cabin mahogany panelling, a fine mahogany table, some flour barrels, and a broken board, bearing the following, "Le la." Large quantities of wreck have also been washed ashore in the neighbourhood of the Pentland Frith, all of which apparently belonged to the same vessel. Among other things washed up was a bag containing two life-buoys, and addressed, so far as could be deciphered, in consequence of several obliterations in the writing: "Per rail, ship Dr. Gall, Captain ——, Messrs. James —— and Co., North Shields." This gives the clue to the ship. Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., of Stockton, built last summer a large ship for Messrs. James Baines and Co., of this port. The ship was then called "Dr. Gall," but being afterwards sold to Messrs. Stuart and Douglas, of Liverpool, was rechristened Leila. After taking in a cargo of coals and other goods she sailed from North Shields for Calcutta on the 2nd of January, under command of Captain Charles Fairbairn, with whom was a North Sea pilot, named Stephens. Apart from other evidence, the description of cabin furniture picked up corresponds exactly with the fittings of the Leila. She is supposed to have struck on some outlying rock near the Pentland Frith, and gone to pieces during the heavy gales which prevailed immediately after her departure. She was a first-class vessel, her registered tonnage being 1,386 tons, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for twenty years. She was 213ft. in length, 36ft. beam, and 23ft. depth of hold. We understand that both ship and cargo were fully covered by insurance.

SENDING SHORN SHEEP TO MARKET

Caution to Farmers and Others.

On Saturday Mr. William Pratt, a sheep salesman in an extensive way of business at Oxford and the Metropolitan Cattle Market, appeared at the Clerkenwell Police-court in answer to an information before Mr. D'Eyncourt, laid against him by Mr. Love, on behalf of the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which charged him with "having cruelly ill-treated certain sheep at the New Cattle Market, by exposing the same for sale when shorn of their fleece, thereby contravening the statute 12th and Vict., cap. 92."

Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, of Frederick-street, Gray's-inn (instructed by Mr. Colam, the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals), who was in attendance, prosecuted; and Mr. Summers (instructed by Mr. Field, solicitor, of Finsbury) was for the defendant.

Mr. Ricketts, after giving an outline of the facts, observed that he would assume there could be no two opinions in regard to the cruelty of exposing animals under such circumstances to the severity of the weather in mid-winter, particularly in such a place as the Islington Cattle Market. Having called attention to the words of the Act of Parliament, Mr. Ricketts said if he proved what he had stated he should ask that a substantial penalty might be levied, in order that it might be made clear to the defendant and the trade generally that it was an infringement of the law, which would not be permitted with impunity.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said it appeared to him that the case must fail at the outset, as the wrong person was before him. The grazier or farmer who sent the sheep up should be proceeded against, not the salesman.

Evidence was, however, gone into. At the close, Mr. D'Eyncourt said the case as against Mr Pratt must be dismissed, as it fell to the ground. With regard to the main question, if the matter was ever to be discussed, he might say that it was proved before him that sheep shorn of their wool and exposed in the market of a cold day did suffer. It had been proved before him that this practice did cause cruelty to a certain extent. The evidence before him that day was so strong, that if another case of the kind was brought before him, he should feel inclined to convict. His own impression was that the salesman was bound to sell the sheep, and that if he was careless in the business he to a certain extent participated in the cruelty, although the consignee was most to blame.

Costs were applied for and refused.

THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCES AND ANNUITIES SCHEME.

A first portion of the complete tables which have been prepared to carry into effect the enactments of the statute introduced by Mr. Gladstone, granting facilities for the easy purchase of small Government annuities, and the effecting of limited life assurances on Government security, was placed in the hands of members recently. There are in the present collection seven tables concerning life annuities. In respect of life insurance, the Act prescribes that until premiums shall have been paid for five years, the policy will not have attained any surrender value—that is to say, a lapse in the payment of the premiums any time during the first five years will entail their forfeiture; after that time, a certain proportion of the premiums which have accumulated will be returnable: the tables fixing this proportion, or rather the surrender value of the policy, are not yet ready, but still under consideration. The tables now issued for the annuities have been framed on the condition that no part of the purchase shall be returnable, which means that a failure in the stipulated amounts will incur a loss of the like sums already deposited. Certain tables, however, framed upon the basis of the money already paid being returnable in the event of the prescribed terminal payments not being kept up, or when a deferred annuity has been purchased by one payment, are in course of preparation. Before setting forth the particular investments offered under the regulations now issued, it is well to specify the following general conditions of the system. All costs and charges whatever arising out of the insurance effected or annuity secured will be included in the premiums or purchase-money charged, except the cost of procuring certificates of birth or baptism, or other evidence of age, which cost must be paid by the proposer. The premiums specified are for ordinary lives only. Persons following dangerous or unhealthy occupations, amongst which may be specified those of a miner, a butcher, an innkeeper, or beerseller, cannot be insured; however, special tables for such instances, and all unhealthy occupations, are under consideration by the authorities. Where any circumstances connected with the health or habits of the proposer have a manifest tendency to shorten life, an insurance cannot be completed under the present tables; but these conditions will be met by special premiums to cover the risk, or the proposal may be rejected altogether. The statute provides that life policies will not be granted for less than £20, or more than £100, or at any age before sixteen or after sixty. The sum assured is payable to the representatives of the policy-holder immediately after the proof of his death.

The plan set forth in the first table is that of effecting an insurance by one present payment, instead of the system of continually recurring premiums. This resource will be a useful one to those persons who are too uncertain of their future prospects and residence to be willing to undertake the payment of premiums at regular periods, but who would gladly apply towards the insurance of their lives a sum they have accumulated. Thus, a boy who will be 17 next birthday can insure £100 on his death by paying down the sum of £35 3s. 5d.; a man of 25, for £39 18s. 8d.; of 35, for £46 16s 2d.; of 45, for £55 5s. 1d.; while at 60 he can obtain the same policy for £70 6s. 2d. For smaller sums down to £20 the same rates are preserved in proportion, and a small insurance may be at first effected, and added to from time to time by subsequent measures until the aggregate sum of £100 is provided for. Then come tables for the insurance of a fixed sum by payment of an annual premium throughout life. For £100, at 17 years of age, £1 13s. 6d.; at 25 years, £2 0s 10d.; at 35 years, £2 13s. 8d.; at 45 years, £3 14s. 5d.; and at 60, £8 17s. 8d. A table fixing the amount which will be given for a fixed annual payment throughout life of £1 from any year within the prescribed limits, another stating the premium in monthly sums, and two setting forth the sum periodically payable only until the assured person attains the age of 60 years. This last provision is designed for those whose incomes are likely to suffer diminution when they attain such an age.

The annuity tables explain, first, what amount of monthly allowance can be secured, after the expiration of a specified term of years, by a payment throughout that period of a small sum at stated periods, monthly, weekly, &c. Thus, a young man at 20 who pays 2s. weekly or 8s. monthly till he is 55 will then obtain an allowance till his death of 12s. per week; or, by raising his payment to 12s. monthly, or four instalments of 3s. each, he gains 18s. weekly for his remaining days. It is also shown what sum must be paid down at every age, or what regular annual payment made during specified terms of years, to secure afterwards a fixed annuity, which may be calculated from the rates for £1—as thus: A man in his 21st year, by paying annually £1 6s. 8d. up to his 56th year, secures a life annuity of £10; or by a like payment of £6 13s. 4d., of £50. He can obtain the £10 annuity by paying down at once £82 13s. 4d.; or make himself entitled to the £50 annuity by paying down £118 6s. 8d. Immediate life annuities can be provided for by paying a sum down for purchase, and the following may be quoted as examples of the rate: For each £1 of income purchased, must be paid, at the age of 20, £19 13s. 5d.; at 30 years, £16 10s. 2d.; at 40, £13 10s. 9d.; and 60, or any greater age, £4 9s. 3d.

A NEGRO LAWYER ADMITTED AT WASHINGTON.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing on the 1st, says:—"Through the door that was too narrow to freely let out the bravery that here Charles Sumner's fanaticism tore from the Senate Chamber, where he had been stricken down by the assassins of the slave power, Charles Sumner to-day marched back, leading a negro by the hand, and standing upon the very spot which had been stained by his blood for demanding freedom and equality for the blacks in America, demanded of the Supreme Court of the United States to enrol among its members an African lawyer, and to license him to practise at its bar. The black man was admitted. Jet black, with hair of an extra twist—let me have the pleasure of saying, by purpose and with premeditation, of aggravating 'kink'—unqualifiedly obtrusively, defiantly 'nigger,' with no palliation of complexion, no let-down in lip, no compromise in nose, no abatement whatever in any facial, cranial, osteological particular from the despised standard of humanity brutally set up in our politics and in our judicatory by the Dred-Scott decision, this inky-hued African stood in the monarchical power of recognised American manhood and American citizenship within the bar of the court which had solemnly pronounced that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect—stood there a recognised member of it; professionally the brother of the distinguished counsellors on its long rolls, in rights their equal, in the standing which rank gives their peer. By Jupiter! the sight was grand; 'twas dramatic, too. At three minutes before eleven o'clock in the morning Charles Sumner entered the court-room followed by the negro applicant for admission, and sat down within the bar. At 11 o'clock the procession of gowned judges entered the room with Chief Justice Chase at their head. The spectators and lawyers in attendance rose respectfully on their coming. The associate justices seated themselves nearly at once, as is their courteous custom of waiting upon each other's movements. The Chief Justice, standing to the last, bowed with affable dignity to the Bar, and took his central seat with a great presence. Immediately the senator from Massachusetts arose, and in composed manner and quiet tone said 'May it please the Court, I move that John S. Rock, a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, be admitted to practise as a member of this court.' The grave to bury the Dred-Scott decision was in that one sentence dug, and it yawned there, wide open, under the very eyes of some of the judges who had participated in the juridical crime against democracy and humanity. The assenting nod of the great head of the chief justice tumbled in the corse and filled up the pit, and the black counsellor of the Supreme Court got on to it and stamped it down, and smoothed the earth o his walk to the rolls of the court. Boutwell of Massachusetts was by, drinking in the spectacle, and Wilson of Iowa stood at his side measuring the big fact and welcoming it. A New York representative who yesterday voted against the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, giggled at a spectacle which he had not the sense to appreciate nor the heart to feel. A few lawyers of the old *régime* looked on, stunned somewhat, but rapidly growing in wisdom, and mixing deference to destiny with their instinctive reluctance to this revolutionary intrusion. These, and three journalists and two sightseers straggled in from their weary aversion to the tawdry ornamentation of the new capitol wing, and the clerk of the court, especially appointed by Taney's urgency and vote—these were all the spectators of the notoworthy scene. Self-possession and the insecurity of his tenure of his valuable place constrained the semi-Secesh clerk to propriety of manner while swearing in the first negro lawyer upon the rolls in his custody. His face, however, was set hard, and his soul evidently longed for the resurrection of his old chief, Taney, and the palmy slave-driving days of the Attorney-Generalship of Black. But they are all gone, and the revolution which is washing off the continent slavery, aristocracy, caste, and privilege came up with Salmon P. Chase into the Supreme Court of the United States, and is already enthroned in the seat of its chief justice, and in the chairs of the lawyers who argue at its bar."

A BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS STOPPED BY A CREDITOR.

In the Court of Exchequer a plaintiff, named Miller, brought an action nominally against Messrs. Baxendale and Co., the well-known carriers, but really against the assignees in bankruptcy of a person of the name of Jones, they having given Messrs. Baxendale an indemnity against costs and damages for the defence set up by them to the action. The trial of the case, which was part heard on Friday, was resumed at the sitting of the court on Saturday morning. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff, after his return from Australia, some seven or eight years ago, for a short time assisted his father in his business, and subsequently he married and went to reside at Forest-gate. He afterwards removed to Buckhurst-hill, where he commenced business with his own money and with moneys which he alleged he received with his wife. The house at that place being a small one, part of plaintiff's goods and furniture were, as alleged, taken by his father's carman to the above-named Jones's residence in the New-road, Cannon-street, Commercial-road, and were, as alleged, used by Jones as his own furniture. Jones is an uncle by marriage of the plaintiff. There being a desire, as alleged, on the part of the plaintiff and his wife to reside at a seaside town, negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the boot and shoe business at Folkestone of a Mr. Le Buck, and they ended by the plaintiff, as we understood, being installed in his new occupation, he having previously carried on business at Buckhurst-hill as a glass and crockery ware dealer. In October last Jones (a boot and shoe dealer), gave a bill of sale of his goods and furniture to the plaintiff, and the whole of his property in ninety-six packages was removed from his residence in the New-road, and delivered to the agents of the defendants for conveyance to Folkestone. The packages bore the direction cards of Jones but it was alleged that the property belonged to the plaintiff, in consideration of the assignment and the money advanced by him to Jones. The execution of the bill of sale by Jones was an act of bankruptcy, and proceedings were taken against him to recover the property, which he had assigned to the plaintiff, for the benefit of his creditors, and the assignees in bankruptcy gave notice to the defendant not to deliver the packages which were in their custody to the plaintiff. The assignees subsequently gave directions for the sale of the property, as being that of Jones, the bankrupt, and it was accordingly sold. The plaintiff then brought an action to recover damages for the detention of his furniture, and some wearing apparel, which was in the possession of Jones, and which it was understood was valued at the sum of £200. The defence was that at the time of the bankruptcy the bankrupt, a trader, had in his possession, by the permission of the true owner, the goods in question, and that he had been allowed by the true owner to deal with them as his own, and that, therefore, they belonged to the assignees in bankruptcy; and the second ground of defence was that as to these goods there had been between the plaintiff and Jones a fraudulent deed of conveyance concocted.

Mr. Edward James, Q.C., and Mr. Morgan Lloyd were for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Prentice were for the defendants.

The plaintiff underwent a long and severe cross-examination, and as to many of the questions put by Mr. Chambers his memory entirely failed him. The evidence of Jones given at the Bankruptcy Court and that given in this action was in many respects inconsistent, and he admitted that he had told untruths when examined in bankruptcy. During the address of Mr. Chambers to the jury a pause took place, and it was announced by that learned gentleman that they had agreed to withdraw a juror.

Mr. Baron Bramwell said that, in his opinion, something more ought to be done in this case, and he would call the attention of the jury to a clause in an old Act of Parliament, to which it would be well if certain persons would direct their attention. The act to which he referred was the Fraudulent Alienation Act, of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was passed in 1670, nearly 300 years ago. That act provided that persons guilty of fraudulent alienations should be prosecuted, and, if lawfully convicted, should suffer imprisonment for the space of half a year. His observations upon this act were that some persons in this case ought to be punished, for a more dishonest and abominable case in point of fact had never occurred, and it was quite certain that those who had got it up ought to be punished. He could not understand how those persons could suppose that a court and jury would be taken in by their conduct. It was the vilest case he had ever known, and he thought the defendants ought to have gone on to the end of it.

The court then rose.

A Sporting Case.—A case of considerable interest to the sporting community came on for trial on Friday in the Irish Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by the Marquis of Drogheda against the stakeholder of the Spring-hill Steeplechase of 1864, to recover the sum of £35 claimed by him under the articles, as the winner of the race. A question was raised as to whether the stewards of the race, to whom the matter had been referred, were entitled to allocate to the fund, instead of handing over to the winner the £5 each which was paid by the owners of seven horses which ran. Several witnesses were examined as to the meaning of the rules in the "Racing Calendar," and the construction of the particular article under which the race in question was run. The case was resumed on Saturday, and terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE: A WEIGHTY LOVER.

At the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, an action in the Exchequer, Bridge v. Mowell, for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment was allowed to go by default, was heard before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury. The damages were laid at £1,000. Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson (with whom was Mr. C. Russell) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. T. Cole for the defendant. Numerous letters from the defendant to the plaintiff were read, and created some amusement from the business manner in which they were written. The plaintiff, about 40, had been companion to a lady at Richmond, and left to get married. She had provided her wedding garments, which filled "nine boxes." The defendant, a tallow-chandler, at Castle-street, Bristol, paid his attentions to the plaintiff soon after the death of his wife in 1861. He was then a widower with four children. He had made, according to his account, a "sensation" in his business at Bristol, and, alluding to a fire on the premises, declared that there was "comfort in it, as he was fully insured." His photograph was produced in court. In one of his letters he said he was getting "stout and corpulent, and fit for an alderman." The learned serjeant said from his portrait perhaps it would be the case (laughter). The defendant continued his correspondence until within a few days of his marriage, in January last year, with a person at Clifton, who had assisted her sister in keeping a school. His letters to the plaintiff were warm and affectionate. She was his "own," his "dearest," and his "duck." Mr. Serjeant Atkinson asked the jury for exemplary damages. He did not put the case before the jury as one in which passion had much to do with it, but rather one in which judgment had been considered. The plaintiff was of that age when a disappointment in marriage was of serious consequence to her; she had lost a position, and after providing for the marriage had been discarded for another, to whom the defendant had been married within a short time of his correspondence. Mr. Cole termed the case a "prosaic" one of breach of promise of marriage, and one only for very small damages. The plaintiff had lost a widower with four children—no great loss, he supposed, to her. Two counsel had appeared, a long array of correspondence, and the costs would be considerable. He reminded the jury that heavy damages would probably lead to a bankruptcy. Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell told the jury that whilst the present law continued in such cases of not examining either of the parties, juries would have to grope their way as to the circumstances of defendants. He thought that, in a case like the present, moderation would be the best course. The jury retired, and on their return gave a verdict for £200.

THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

Faults on Both Sides.

An action was brought in the Court of Exchequer by a man, named Wiseman, to recover damages for a wrongful dismissal by Mr. Rogers, his master, and also for an assault. The plaintiff is a journeyman copper-plate engraver, and was employed under a written engagement for eighteen months to work for the defendant, a copper-plate engraver at Hastings. This agreement was entered into in June, 1864, and in the following October the defendant complained that a caricature which had been placed upon the printing-press within the workshop was intended for him. He charged the plaintiff with having sketched the caricature, and also with having written the lines under it, as follows:—

"The most drunken printer as ever was seen,
Was little Bill Hooper of Clerkenwell-green."

(Laughter.) This the plaintiff denied, and it was explained that the caricature, which was drawn by a person named Burt, had reference to a workman named Hooper, one of the persons in the defendant's employment. It would, however, appear that the defendant refused to receive this explanation, and he charged the plaintiff with having frequently neglected his duty. This led to some words, when the plaintiff, in reply to the defendant's charge, said "You lie." The defendant thereupon rushed upon the plaintiff and seized him by the throat, and was only induced to relinquish his hold by the interference of his wife. The plaintiff shortly afterwards went out of the workshop, and did not return until between six and seven o'clock in the evening, when the defendant told him that he did not want him any further—that he was discharged. The plaintiff called again next morning, but the defendant refused to admit him into the workshop, and thus the present action was brought upon the agreement entered into between the parties and for the assault.

It was alleged that the defendant, previous to the occurrence in question, had expressed to one of the workmen that he intended to get rid of the plaintiff.

Those facts were deposed to by the plaintiff and two other witnesses.

The defendant denied the truth of the allegation, and added that the caricaturing transaction led to the whole of the disturbance. He did not, however, seize the plaintiff in the way stated. On the contrary, it was the plaintiff who so seized him when he went to remonstrate with him on having used the word "lie" to him. The plaintiff afterwards left, and returned at five minutes to seven o'clock, when defendant told him he did not require his services further, and the next day defendant again said plaintiff was discharged. The latter then said he would bring his action.

Mrs. Rogers also denied that her husband had seized the plaintiff by the throat on the occasion in question, but that the plaintiff had so seized the defendant; and the defendant's female servant corroborated the statement. She added that she frequently saw the plaintiff idling away his time. Another witness gave evidence of a similar character.

Mr. Philbrick, for the defendant, contended that he was justified, under the circumstances of his being told he was a liar by the plaintiff, in dismissing him.

Mr. Laxton (with whom was Mr. Kemp) urged that the caricaturing occurrence had been unjustly taken advantage of by the defendant to get rid of the plaintiff, he having determined upon pursuing that course without having any just reason for doing so.

The learned judge, in summing up, laid it down that, in point of law, a master was justified in dismissing a servant for calling him "a liar," or in asserting that what the master had said was "a lie." If the jury were satisfied that in this case the plaintiff called the defendant "a liar," or, that he had told "a lie," then the defendant was justified in dismissing him from his service. The jury would, however, have to consider who committed the first assault, which, it was admitted on both sides, took place on the occasion, and in the event of their finding that the defendant was in fault they would give damages accordingly.

The jury having consulted together for a short time, they found a verdict for the plaintiff for the assault—damages £20, and they found for the defendant on the ground laid down by the judge, that he was justified in dismissing the plaintiff under the circumstances stated.

A PARENT'S NEGLECT.

Verdict of Manslaughter against a Father

The adjourned inquest on the body of Jane Ireland, aged four years, was resumed before Mr. Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, at the King and Queen, Limehouse, on Saturday. Mr. West watched the proceedings on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. The man Ireland, the father of the deceased, is under arrest for "negligently causing the death of his daughter, a child of tender age, by not providing her with proper food and clothing." He was a ballast-getter, able to earn 6s. 8d. a day at his calling if he chose to work. But he was a lazy, drunken man, who sold the last dish of the family for a penny to get beer. Three weeks since his family were found to be in a deplorable condition in Heath-street, Mile-end, but before they could be taken to the workhouse he removed them to No. 9, Brook-street, Ratcliffe. There Sergeant Cox discovered the three children lying in a corner, covered only by a worn-out oilskin table-cover, starving. The deceased was moaning piteously. Their faces even were covered with vermin, which had eaten holes in their heads. Mr. Willenhurst and Mr. Wright, the relieving officers, were sent for, and they gave the children brandy to revive them, and had them removed to the Children's Home, where the deceased expired during the night. Dr. Hawkins described her as being pale, flabby, and bloodless; she was horribly covered with vermin, her scalp being completely eaten through. Death arose from disease of the lungs, accelerated by exposure and neglect. Mr. Sweepstone stated, for the guardians of Stepney, that they had resolved to prosecute the father for his shameful conduct, and the coroner expressed his satisfaction that the matter would be so dealt with. Additional evidence as to the idle and drunken character of Ireland and his disgraceful neglect of his family was taken, and it was clearly proved that he could earn amply sufficient to provide for them. Mrs. M'Cabe, 103, Heath-street, said that, while the accused lodged in her house he had frequently left his children for twelve hours together without food. On one or two occasions he left them for twenty-four hours without food. He got rid of his furniture. The coroner having summed up, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Ireland, otherwise Hyland, for feloniously killing and slaying his daughter, Emily Jane, an infant of tender age, in the custody and care of the said John Ireland. The jury expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of Sergeant Cox for the intelligence and humanity which he had displayed in the case. The accused was subsequently brought before the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, and the depositions having been completed, was fully committed for trial.

A MILITARY SCANDAL AT THE CAPE.

The legal authorities at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, have recently been engaged in investigating certain charges, arising out of proceedings to which the name of "military scandal" has been given. It appears that Major Hare, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, invited the two daughters of the Rev. Mr. Lange, a minister of the Church of England, to the military ball given in the town in June last on the occasion of the 2nd battalion of the 10th Regiment taking their departure for India. It is stated on the one hand that the young ladies were of the most irreproachable character, but, for some reasons, their presence at the ball seems to have been objected to by several, if not by the greater part of the officers at the garrison, including those high in command, and a note cancelling the invitation of Major Hare was forwarded to the ladies in question in the name of the officers. Major Hare (an officer of the garrison and a subscriber to the ball) seems to have considered that the attempt to exclude the ladies was unjustifiable, and accordingly proceeded with them to the room on the evening of the event. Lieutenants Crozier and Slack blocked up the doorway and refused to allow the major and his charges to pass, and in the course of the altercation which ensued Colonel White is alleged to have said—"Major Hare, you are no gentleman if you bring those two prostitutes into the room." Subsequently the major was forced out of the doorway and placed under arrest by Colonel Chermside, and the ladies, left without their protector, returned home. The remark of Colonel White coming to the knowledge of the father of the two young ladies, he immediately proceeded against that officer in an action at law for slander, in which damages were laid at £5,000. The case came on for decision before a special jury on the 15th December, the trial extending over three entire days. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and the plaintiff joined issue. The evidence, however, was overwhelming, and the jury gave a verdict for £600, with costs. It is said that the counsel for the defendant has moved for a new trial, for which a rule nisi has been granted. The case of "Hare v. Crozier" for assault, arising out of the same circumstances, was tried on the 19th of December, when a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5 damages and costs, was returned by the jury. A previous action had been brought by Major Hare in his own name against Colonel White in the Colonial Circuit Court for slander, but Judge Bell, in giving judgment on the exception of the defendant's counsel, held that, so far as Major Hare was concerned, the words addressed to him by Col nel White were not actionable. Major Hare has appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.

We have to announce the death, at Clifton, on Tuesday, of Field-Marshal Viscount and Baron Combermere, of Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.S.I., Constable of the Tower of London. The deceased, Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, son of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, M.P. for the county of Chester, was born at Llewenny-hall, in Denbighshire, in 1769, and educated at Westminster School. On the 26th of February, 1790, he entered the army. He first served as lieutenant in the 23rd Welsh Fusileers. He was afterwards promoted into the Dragoon Guards, in which he served in Flanders under the Duke of York. He attained the rank of captain on the 28th of February, 1793, and that of major in March, 1794. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Light Dragoons in the same month. He had, in 1796, the command of that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. There he served in a short but active campaign under Sir Thomas Craig, after which he proceeded with his regiment to India. He then served in 1798 and 1799 against Tippoo Sultan. He was engaged in the battle of Mallavelly and in the siege of Seringapatam. In 1808 he returned to England, and after commanding for a time the 16th Dragoons in Ireland, and serving on the Staff in England, he proceeded in 1808 to the Peninsula in command of a brigade of cavalry. At the head of this corps he distinguished himself during the campaign in the north of Portugal including the operations at Oporto and the battle of Talavera. 1809 the local rank of Lieut.-General was conferred upon him, and early in 1810 he was appointed to the command of the whole allied cavalry under the Duke of Wellington. He remained in that position until the termination of the war in 1814, and distinguished himself at the head of that force in covering the retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras, at Busaco, Villa Garcia, Castrajon, Fuentes-d'Onor, and Salamanca. In the last-mentioned battle he was severely wounded. He also served at El Bodon, the Pyrenees, Orthez, and Toulouse. On his return to England after the battles of Talavera and Salamanca he received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament, in conjunction with the Duke of Wellington, and in consequence of his brilliant services he was elevated to the peerage on the 17th of May, 1814, as Baron Combermere. In 1817 he was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and Commander of the Forces in the West Indies. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India in 1822, and it was while he held that position that he won fresh distinction by the capture of Bhurtpore. On the 27th of May, 1825, he attained the rank of General. In the following year he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount for his services in India. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards on the 16th of September, 1829, which he continued to hold at the time of his death. He was made a Field-Marshal on the 2nd of October, 1855.

Viscount Combermere married, in 1801, Lady Anna Maria Pelham-Clinton, the eldest daughter of the third Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1807, and by whom he had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, on the 18th of June, 1814, Caroline, the second daughter of Mr. W. Fulke-Greville. She died on the 25th of January, 1837, leaving three children. One of them, Caroline, married the present Marquis of Downshire. The deceased married, thirdly, on the 2nd of October, 1839, the only child of Mr. Robert Gibbins, of Cork, a lady of an ancient Irish family.

The heir of Lord Combermere is his son by the second marriage, the Hon. Wellington Henry Cotton, who was born at Barbadoes in 1818, and who sat for Carrickfergus from 1847 to 1857.

Among the military distinctions which Lord Combermere had received were a medal for Seringapatam, the gold cross and one clasp for Talavera, Fuentes-d'Onor, Salamanca, Orthez, and Toulouse, the silver war medal, with three clasps, for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and the Pyrenees, the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of Charles III. and